



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

January 18, 2001

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

Mr. Ernie Lazar
P.O. Box 423434
San Francisco, California 94142-3434

Dear Mr. Lazar:

References:

a. Your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of March 5, 1999, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for records concerning Boris Brasol. The FBI, on May 22, 2000, forwarded your request to the Department of the Army Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Office along with Department of the Army records, retrieved from their files, for a releasability determination. Your request was referred through appropriate military channels and was received in this office September 28, 2000.

b. Our letter of October 2, 2000, providing you the requested records.

As noted in our letter, we were coordinating with another government agency concerning the releasability of their information contained in the records.

Coordination has been completed and we have been informed by the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) that their information is releasable to you. The record is enclosed for your use. To aid you in identifying the NCIS information, we have annotated it in red.

If you have any questions concerning this action, please contact Mrs. Sealing at (301) 677-3802. Please refer to case #238F-01.

Sincerely,

Russell A. Nichols
Chief, Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

Enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IT APPEARS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL REPORT PLACED BEFORE THE BOARD
ON SUBJECT, THAT:

1. Subject is reported to come from a poor, uneducated Russian family. He rose to be an officer in the Imperial Russian Army, then military prosecutor for the Czar (Memo. dated 6/14/41). He was also head of the police during the Czar's regime. (Memo. dated 6/14/41). According to publication "The Hour" (January 17, 1942, issue), subject studied law at University of St. Petersburg, was prosecuting attorney for the St. Petersburg Supreme Court in 1910 and cooperated closely with the Imperial Secret Police in opposing democratic trends.

2. Subject was naturalized in 1926. He was formerly a Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Russian Guard and fought in the last war, receiving two decorations. In 1918, while in the United States on a Russian mission, after the Russian Revolution, subject was appointed to the War Trade Board and was assigned to War Trade Intelligence. He was transferred to Military Intelligence and appointed special adviser to Major General Churchill (?), then chief of United States Military Intelligence, where subject remained until the spring of 1920. (Transcript of interview subject had on July 7, 1942, with Col. E. C. Godfrey) Subject also stated he never met or saw Vonsiatsky and that he so testified in Vonsiatsky's case. (Transcript of Interview).

3. Subject was reported to be head of a group of White Russians in the United States known as "The Russian National Society of America" and an associate of James True (Allen Zoll and Col. Sanctuary, all pro-Fascists and pro-Nazi. (Memo. dated 3/13/41, from ONI). Allen Zoll is reported as having been indicted for extortion as the result of an attempt to procure \$85,000 from radio station WJLA for his promise to remove a picket line which had been placed around the station by Coughlin sympathizers; he is also reported as having met Goebbels by appointment; as having offered, for \$5,000, to influence American opinion favorably toward Japan; and as being active in several Fascist-type organizations in the United States. (Allen A. Zoll Confidential File).

4. Subject was mobilized in Russia in the last war, was sent to the United States with a purchasing mission and acted as Intelligence Officer. After the war, he was reported to have continued drawing \$1,000 monthly from Russian Embassy funds. (Memo. from V.I.D., Hdqrs. 2nd S.C., dated 6/12/41). This memorandum also states that subject is a noted anti-semitic, translated the "Protocols of Zion", is mixed in with the Russian Fascists, is considered an expert on Russian law, is connected with Coudert Brothers, former lawyers for the Imperial Russian Government, now handling the Vichy interests and is a power in the Blue Lulu (Lamoo) Order. Further, that subject was employed by the United States Attorney General's office as a Russian law expert, and that he represents

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 190-NY-270136

26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278
November 2, 2000

Mr. Ernie Lazar
P.O. Box 423434
San Francisco, CA 94142-3434

Re: Boris Brasol;
FOIA Request

Dear Mr. Lazar:

Reference is made to our prior correspondence wherein you were advised we were consulting with one or more other Government agencies concerning the releasability of information contained in records responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

We have completed this consultation and the referred material is being released to you in its entirety. As before in our earlier release to you, the accompanying FBI material is being released to you with excisions made pursuant to the following subsection of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552: (b)(1) and (b)(7)(C). An explanation of these exemptions is enclosed for your convenience.

If you desire, you may appeal any denials contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530, within thirty days from the receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal". Please cite FOIPA number 820592 so that your request may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

BARRY W. MAWN
Assistant Director in Charge

By: *James J. Roth*
JAMES J. ROTH
Chief Division Counsel

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b) (1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;
- (b) (2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b) (3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b) (4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b) (6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b) (7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b) (8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b) (9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

whose brutal boast is that certain of his books "have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms." His name is BORIS BRASOL. For years BRASOL has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists."

Subject is also accused in this article of distributing the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." This article accuses subject of other pro-Nazi activities including cooperation with the pro-Fascist Russian newspaper ROSSIYA and of meeting with GEORGE PAGANELLI, alleged United States fascist agent. This article ends with "The Hour" therefore urges that the Department of Justice conduct an immediate investigation of the activities of BORIS BRASOL."

A clipping believed to have been taken from "Overseas News Agency" on December 3, 1941 was produced by the subject which consisted of a reprint of an article published in "The Hour".

The above three publications are being retained in the files of the New York Field Division.

Subject stated that if the FBI wanted to know anything about his past or present activities he would cooperate in any way possible as he had nothing to hide, and that he would devote any amount of his time for anything he might be called upon to do by this office.

b7C Special Agent [redacted] in a memorandum prepared on February 3, 1943 stated that he made no commitments to subject, but merely obtained the complete facts told to him by subject.

A review of the New York file 100-15704 reveals that a letter was written on October 9, 1941 by Captain R. G. MacFall, USN, RNF., District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District containing a report on subject which carried the following information:

"A confidential source whose reliability and credibility are unknown has furnished the following information to this office:"

"With the outbreak of Germany's war against Russia, the old Marxist emigrants of Russia have become very active on the side of Hitler against Russia, to help Hitler to overthrow the present government in Russia, establish a government of their own in Russia, then make common cause with Germany against Great Britain and America.

When I left Europe to return to the United States,

'this anti-Russian movement among the White Russians was in full swing. In coming to New York, I was most anxious to learn what the Russian emigrants are doing also here. To my surprise I learned that also in the United States a very active and influential group of White Russians are at work to overthrow the present government of Russia and to make common cause with Hitler against Great Britain and the United States of America.

'In making inquiries I soon learned that this movement in the United States centers around the person of one, Boris BRASOL, the one-time minister of police of the Kolchak government in Siberia, and who came to the United States at the end of the World War, and who since has become an American citizen, and who some five years ago was the unofficial ambassador of the Grand Duke (Czar) Vladimir, giving decorations in the Czar's name and making appointments of Russian emigrant officers here.

'Not finding Boris BRASOL'S address in the telephone book, I located him nevertheless as having his office at No. 2 West 46th St., N.Y.C., Room 1409. Having known him since the World War, I went to see him last Tuesday and had a two hour conversation with him. Mr. BRASOL told me bluntly that he has not changed his previous ideas and that only the Jews are responsible for the Bolshevism and Communism in Russia and that to liberate Russia from the yoke of the Jews, all Russians must wish the defeat of Russia at the hands of the German. 'I prefer Hitler to Stalin', BRASOL told me, 'no matter what happens afterwards'. 'How will you do this?', I asked Mr. BRASOL. 'With the help of the Red Army', he answered. 'The Red Army must make immediate peace with Germany'. 'A general of the Red Army has to overthrow the government of Stalin, and then must conclude immediate peace with Hitler without regard to Poland, Czechoslovakia, or any other country.'

'It is true that long before Hitler came into power in Germany, BRASOL has believed in the Fuehrer-principle. He is now more than ever convinced that Fascism means the salvation for all the countries of the world. His hatred of the Jew is only an ex-

'pression of his desire to overthrow the present government of Russia. When I drew BRASOL's attention to the fact that an overthrow of the present government in Russia would bring the greatest chaos to that country just as it did so during the first World War with the overthrow of the Czarist government, Mr. BRASOL repeated that of the three evils: Russia under the dictatorship of Stalin or under the Tartar rule, or Russia under Hitler, he prefers Hitler, only to liberate Russia from the yoke of the 'Jews', and to see rise on the ruins of present Russia a new Nationalist Russia.

'To prove his contentions, Mr. BRASOL handed me a printed copy of the letter of a certain Dovhun, a Carpatho-Russian, which I am enclosing and which is self-explanatory.

'Through which channels the letter has come into the hands of Mr. BRASOL he would not disclose. It was in vain that I told Mr. BRASOL that this man Dovhun is in the pay of the Magyar government. It is the purpose of these emigrants to organize the Russian prisoners in Germany and all the White Russians in Europe in a powerful army against Russia. They are working hand in hand with the pretender of the Russian throne, the son of Grand Duke Vladimir, now in Berlin with Hitler and to be placed on the throne of the Czar as soon as Moscow is conquered.

'It is well known that Mr. BRASOL is the most active, most untiresome agent of the anti-Russian group among the immigrants here, having visited before the war, several times, all the Russian emigrant centers in Europe, and especially in Germany. He seems to have an active support among people in Wall St. He is tirelessly stirring up Russians here to protest to the United States administration of rendering any help to Russia.

'To Mr. BRASOL's activities must be ascribed also that the Russian Bishop Vitali of New York has sent a protest to the President, advising him not to give any help to Russia.

'This is important, because on the 8th and 9th of this month there will take place in South Canaan, Pa., a conference of all the Russian bishops in

100-15704

'North America, at which will be decided whether any help should be given by the United States to Russia or not.'

The foregoing information is furnished for the information of the Bureau and inasmuch as subject is carried already as a Custodial Detention Subject by the New York Field office, this case is being closed.

C L O S E D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

NY FILE NO. **100-15704 RD**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 17 1943	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/18, 20, 4/23/43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, with aliases, Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION - R & G
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> INDEXED <i>(Signature)</i> </div> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Exclusion Hearing Board meeting held 12/23/42 to consider case of Subject. Synopsis of confidential report, testimony of Subject and findings of Board set forth. Exclusion of Subject from Eastern military area recommended by Board in report dated 2/20/43.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-16-95 BY 9145 [Signature] <i>Per Army letter dated 3-21-86</i> <i>Per 104 sent in post & remains unclassified 9145 C. E. [Signature]</i> </p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2/19/42 at New York, N. Y. </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> DETAILS: <p>The Exclusion Hearing Board, Second Service Command, convened December 23, 1942 at 9:00 A.M. in Room 1411, 50 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. to consider the case of the Subject and the following is a synopsis of the facts set forth in the report of the Hearing Board dated February 20, 1943:</p> <p>A confidential report was placed before the Board, setting forth the Subject's background and stating that he came from a poor, un-educated Russian family, rose to be an officer of the Imperial Russian Army, military prosecutor for the Czar, and head of the police during the Czar's regime. Subject came to the United States in 1918 and was naturalized in 1926. He was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence Bureau after the Russian Revolution and was transferred to military intelligence where he remained until the spring of 1920 as special advisor to Major General CHURCHILL. Subject was reported to be the head of the White Russians in the United States known as the RUSSIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA and was connected with JAMES TRUE, ALLEN ZOLL and Colonel SANCTUARY, all pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi. He was also described as an</p> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE </div>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> 100-15704-27 mgm </div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - [redacted] ONI</p> <p>1 - [redacted] G-2</p> <p>2 - New York</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> </div> </div>			

b1 SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (C)

1-16-64

b7C SA [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

BORIS BRASOL

b1 [REDACTED] c

b1 { Re memo reflected that on 12-17-63 Major Frank R. Stich, Executive Sec. of the NY Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW) NY, NY telephonically furnished the NYO a list of names of individuals who are members of the MOWW and have a Russian background. [REDACTED]

b1 { [REDACTED] Among the names mentioned was Second Lieut. Boris Brasol, 35 W. 92nd St., NYC, business address- 1834 Broadway, Room 234, NY, NY.

Review of NYO indices reflected that captioned subject was also the subject of case Captioned Boris Brasol Internal Security-R & G, NY 100-15704.

Subject reportedly was born 3-31-85 Russia, entered the U.S. 1916, naturalized 4-29-26 at NYC. Subject is a writer and authority on International Law who was reportedly connected with pro-facist and pro-Nazi elements in the U.S. in 1943. Subject reportedly served as prosecuting Attorney for the St. Petersburg, Russian Supreme Court in 1910 and was head of the Police during the Czar's regime in Russia.

The Exclusion Hearing Board, Second Service Command, NY, NY on 2-20-43 recommended exclusion of subject from the Eastern Military area as the Board felt subject was a particularly dangerous threat to the security and war effort of the U.S. It was noted that subject's case was later abandoned (No exclusion order was issued) as the U.S. Attorney SDNY by letter dated 3-13-43 advised that he did not concur in the exclusion recommendation.

5-2-86
Classified by SP4ELW/GM
Declassify on OADR

CLASSIFIED BY SP5BOKET
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
#220592 4-19-99

100-15704-48

NOT RECORDED
NOT INDEXED
NOT SERIALIZED
NOT FILED

100-15704

b1 1 [REDACTED] c

CONFIDENTIAL



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278
May 22, 2000

Mr. Ernie Lazar
P.O. Box 423434
San Francisco, CA 94142-3434

✓ Subject of Request: **Boris Brasol**
FOIPA No. **190-NY-270136**

1082P

Dear Mr. Lazar:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552

Section 552a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) (5)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j) (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (3) _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (1)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (2)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (7) (E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (3)
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<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (6)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) (6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k) (7)

(See Form OPCA-16a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 246 page(s) were reviewed, and 100 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

☒ originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☒ contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
November 26, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL
REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 DW GUM
ON 6-2-86

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with alias;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a photostatic
copy of a custodial detention card relating to

BORIS BRASOL, with alias
230 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

for appropriate and expeditious attention in
accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

100-15,704-2

F. B. I.	
NOV 27 1941	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

April 7, 1941

BORIS BRASOL, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City, came to the United States as a member of the legal staff of the Russian Embassy during the last war. In 1922 he co-operated with Henry Ford in the printing in English of the "Protocols".

In 1923 he was a representative in the United States of the monarchistic group of the Grand Duke Cyril.

In 1924 was instrumental in getting employment for a number of Russians in the Ford factory.

In 1925 was called to Washington with reference to the controversy about the money left here by the Imperial Russian government, at which time he gave an opinion favorable to the Soviet, and in that way made a good contact with the Soviet.

In the following 8 or 9 years was an agent of the Amtorg and G.P.U. while on the other hand keeping close contact with the White Russians.

b7c [REDACTED] has seen documentary evidence in substantiation of that fact.

With the rise to power of Hitler, he again became active in anti-Semitic and pro-German propaganda, among the Russians in the United States.

b7c In 1936 and 1937 tried to influence White Russians in America to go to Spain on the [REDACTED] side, in which he was assisted by [REDACTED] who is Spanish born and had direct contact with [REDACTED]

b7c In 1937 he made a contact with [REDACTED] through the Pushkin Association. [REDACTED] is the official propaganda agent in the United States for the Soviet.

During the Russo-Finnish war, tried to get the White Russians to go to Finland to fight the Russians.

b7c He is now associated with [REDACTED] in this propaganda work. [REDACTED] apparently has been trying to get Commander [REDACTED] who is now a major in the United States Air Corps Reserve, and has a factory to supply aeroplane parts on Long Island, to go over to the German side, but was unsuccessful in his attempts, until Brasol finally succeeded in accomplishing it.

b7c Brasol has a friend called [REDACTED] who is employed in the experimental department of the B-1.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-86 BY SP-6 BLM/BJM

DEC 4 1941

January 9, 1942

CCM:ELC
100-22487-7

b7C [REDACTED]
RE: BORIS BRASOL alias
Boris Brasol
INTERNAL SECURITY
REGISTRATION ACT

100-15704-4
FEB 27 1942
[Signature]

On December 22, 1941, the above named individual, residence, 230 Riverside Drive, New York City; business address, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, was referred to the writer by the Director's Office.

Brasol advised that he has been accused on many occasions of being anti-Communist and pro-Fascist by a group of persons who are unknown to him but who, in his opinion, are obviously Communists. He informed that numerous articles have been written by persons apparently connected with this group and that recently two articles appeared in "The New Leader," which definitely accused him of being pro-Nazi or Fascist and a danger to the internal security of this country. He advised that prior to these recent articles, he had consulted his lawyer concerning a possible libel suit against certain individuals he believed possibly connected with this group but that his lawyer had advised against such a suit, stating that it would be a waste of time and money.

Brasol informed that in view of the present world situation he wanted to make himself available to the FBI for possible questioning in connection with these matters. He stated that he also would attempt to justify any previous allegations or statements made against him and advised that he wished to offer his services to this Bureau in the event it felt that the same could be used.

b7C { Brasol made available to the writer an article appearing in "The New Leader," dated December 20, 1941, entitled "Fascists in America - A Checklist of Danger." This article is attached hereto. In this article Brasol is listed as the head of the pro-Fascist "Russian-American National Committee" with secret headquarters at 2 West 46th Street, New York City. In this connection, he informed that he, along with Captain [REDACTED] for a number of years a test pilot for the Sikorsky Plant, and [REDACTED] a high dignitary of the Russian Church in the Eastern Section of the United

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4ELW/GM

States, were elected by the Russian national organizations in the State of New York as a three-man board to protect the White Russians from Communist attack. He informed that this board became known as the Russian-American National Committee and that it set up offices immediately at 2 West 46th Street, New York City. He stated that contrary to the article, the address was not a secret address but that the same appeared on the letterhead of all letters written by this Committee, that it appeared on the Directory Board in the lobby of the building and that it appeared on the actual door to the office itself. He stated that he could not see why anyone could, by any stretch of the imagination, consider this address to be the secret headquarters of the above mentioned Committee.

Brasol also made available to the writer an article appearing in "The New Leader," dated August 9, 1941, entitled "Boris Brasol, 'Discoverer' of Protocols of Zion, Runs Nazi-Subsidized White Russian Ring Here," which article was written by Boris Shub. This article is also attached hereto. Concerning the possible discovery of the Protocols of Zion, Brasol stated that he has no information whatsoever relative to this matter. This article stated that Brasol had sold the Protocols of Zion to Henry Ford. He stated that this is definitely a falsehood and that the only connection whatsoever that he has ever had with Henry Ford was relative to a libel suit brought against Ford many years ago. In this connection he stated that he had been approached by a firm of lawyers in New York City who made available to him the minutes of a meeting ostensibly held by a group of White Russians in Constantinople in 1921. He informed that he was asked at that time what he thought of the document. He stated that from a perusal of the document he was acquainted with many of the White Russians whose names appeared therein. He advised that he informed this firm of lawyers that in his opinion the document was a forgery in view of the fact that he was positive that many of these individuals were not in Constantinople in 1921. He informed that they asked him if he could prove the same and he stated the only way he could see to prove it would be to obtain the passports of these individuals and to take from them a deposition showing their exact locations throughout the year 1921. He stated that he was hired by this firm of lawyers to obtain this information and as a result of the same it was necessary that he travel to Europe.

He advised that during his connection with this matter he learned that this work was being done in connection with a libel suit against Henry Ford, which had resulted in view of the fact that Ford had in the Dearborn independent newspaper called someone a "liar." Brasol stated that other than this particular incident he

has had no connection whatsoever with Ford and that even in this incident he did not have any personal contact with him.

Brasol voluntarily informed that he was born in the Province of Poltava, Russia, in 1885, and that he was naturalized in April, 1926, in New York City. He stated that during World War #1, he served in the Imperial Russian Guard, further, that he was sent by the Imperial Russian Government in 1916 to this country as a member of the Russian Government Supply Commission, which had its headquarters in New York City. He informed that in October, 1916, he was appointed to act as Russian representative on the Inter-Allied Conference, which was at the time engaged in coordinating allied purchasing activities in the United States. He informed that at the conclusion of the war, he volunteered his services to the United States and was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board and was assigned to New York City. He stated that he resigned this position in April, 1919, and was assigned to a General Churchill of the MIB, which he stated to be the Military Intelligence Bureau. Brasol advised that during his assignment with the MIB, he engaged in the collecting of information concerning the extreme radical elements in the United States, such as anarchists, etc. He advised that after his services were terminated with the MIB, he became a member of the Luck Committee of New York City, which was a local Committee, where he engaged in the same type of activity, that of exposing extreme radical elements. Brasol informed that it is his opinion that it was during this time that he fell into disrepute with the Communist, anarchist, etc. forces throughout the United States.

He advised that ^{after} he severed his connection with the Luck Committee. ~~He~~ wrote three books entitled "Socialism versus Civilization" (1920), "The Balance Sheet and Socialism" (1921), and "The World of the Crossroads" (1922). He stated that in these books he openly advanced much material concerning the danger of international Communism and its danger to this country. He advised it was after this time that numerous articles appeared in the press, periodicals, etc., accusing him of being eggaged in what he termed "the most fantastic things." He stated that he was accused of being the leader of the "Black 100," which organization he has never heard of. He advised that on one occasion he was accused of being Ben Marcin or Marsin, a writer in the "Social Justice" magazine, who has written numerous pro-Fascist articles. He informed that he, of course, knew that he was not identical with this individual and that he had not written these articles and that as a consequence, he had gone to [redacted] and requested him to have Father Coughlin disclaim

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publicly that he was identical with the above individual or that he was affiliated with this magazine. Brasol stated that Father Couglin did publicly denounce his affiliation and identity with Marcin over the radio.

Brasol stated that since approximately 1926 he has been acting as the Russian Adviser to numerous New York banks and insurance companies, further, that between 1929 and 1934, he acted as the Russian Adviser on legal affairs to the Attorney General. He informed that he is extremely interested in criminology and that for a time he taught at the Columbia University Law School. He informed that in 1929-30 he went to Europe, at which time he contacted every known agency engaged in the suppression of crime, after which he wrote a report consisting of 1,200 pages on this subject. He advised that in 1938 he attended a meeting of the International Criminalistic Academy at Luzern, Switzerland, at which time he lectured and presented numerous data made available to him by the FBI.

b7C { Brasol was questioned as to what individuals he thought made up the group of Communists who were constantly making false accusations regarding him. He stated that he had no definite idea as to any individuals who might make up this group. He did state that he had a suspicion that [redacted] an attorney in New York City whom he knows definitely to be a member of the Communist Party, might have something to do with this situation. He stated that he had come to this conclusion because of the fact that he had testified as an expert witness for various banks and insurance companies in New York City in cases in which [redacted] was the defending counsel. He informed that on every occasion he had so testified, [redacted] resorted to a similar type of attack against him in an effort to discredit him as a character witness. He informed that other than this he has no suspicion concerning members of the alleged Communist group or any other individual who has made similar accusations against him.

Brasol was questioned as to whether he had any connections in New York City or elsewhere in Communist fields, etc., which he felt would be of possible interest or assistance to this Bureau. He stated that he felt as though he did have such connections and that he would be more than glad to cooperate concerning this matter if he were contacted in the future.

Respectfully,

b7C [redacted]

Attachment

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

WRH:EMJ
100-15704

February 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: BORIS BRASOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

The captioned individual was interviewed by the writer on January 24, 1942 and a memorandum was directed to Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth on January 26, 1942 which sets forth the background, personal history and other information concerning the subject. BRASOL has been criticized by various publications concerning his Nazi tendencies, particularly in the January 17, 1942 issue of the publication "The Hour" #124.

Since dictating the memorandum on January 26, 1942 additional information concerning BRASOL which appeared on page 4, August 9, 1941 issue of the "New Leader" was obtained. This information criticized him regarding an article that he wrote for the newspaper Rossiya, a Russian Language Newspaper, reported to be pro-Nazi and which is under investigation by this office at the present time. (New York File 100-14562). Practically all the information that appears in the issue of the "New Leader" dated August 9, 1941 has previously been covered in a memorandum except that it is reported that BRASOL argues that the real interpretation behind this government's interest in Dakar is to protect the South African investments of a family/^{of} London Jewish financiers.

In a letter postmarked January 29, 1942 subject mailed to the writer a card dated January 26, 1942 which reads as follows.

"This is to notify you that we are keeping an eye on you. We know who you are and what you represent.

We know that you are enemy number one of the United States and we will take care that you shall not do any harm to the United States.

Better watch out don't forget there is a war going on now.

Remember Pearl Harbor.

5-2-86

RECORDED

15704-6

67X
18

[REDACTED]

hand file

100-15704-6

INDEXED
FILED
FEB 11 1942
N. Y. C.
[Signature]

February 4, 1942

b7C Included in the same envelope was a letter dated January 28, 1942 from [REDACTED] whose name is signed to the above referred postal card dated January 26, 1942 which was addressed to Mr. BRAZOL at home address 230 Riverside Drive, New York City. [REDACTED] b7C
ter reads as follows:

"In answer to your letter of January 27th, enclosing a postal card dated January 26, 1942 directed to you and signed by my name, this is, of course, a forgery, as both the contents and the handwriting show. I should think it might well be called to the attention of the F. B. I.

I am returning the card.

Very truly yours,

b7C /s/ [REDACTED]

Also in the same envelope was a letter from BRASOL dated January 29, 1942 which is self-explanatory and points out that one [REDACTED] probably instigated the signing of the card dated January 26, 1942.

The card which is on the verge of a threat, as well as the letter from [REDACTED] dated January 29, 1942 stating that his name signed to the postal card was a forgery, and BRASOL's letter dated January 29, 1942 have been made a part of this file.

b7C It was pointed out in the previous memorandum dictated on January 26, 1942 that the motive behind Mr. BRASOL's visit to this office for an interview was due to one [REDACTED], who told BRASOL that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had him under investigation. [REDACTED] is well known to this office for furnishing insignificant information and several agents have classified him as wholly unreliable. A complete coverage of his activities can be found in New York File 65-2418. It is the opinion of the writer that the card dated January 26, 1942 may be one of the unique and unusual methods [REDACTED] presently practices in displaying investigative ability.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent

10

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
January 22, 1942

Rec. 1/23/42
gm

MEMORANDUM FOR ASST. DIRECTOR P. E. FOXWORTH:

Mr. BORIS BRAZOL, 2 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York City, telephone BRYant 9-0769 telephoned you this morning in regard to an article appearing in the January 17, 1942 issue of the magazine the "Hour", #124. Mr. DRASOL stated that this article is three pages in length and is about his Nazi tendencies, and ends with the FBI should "get after him and conduct a thorough investigation".

Mr. BRAZOL would like to cooperate fully with the FBI and is perfectly willing that his record be checked, and it was for this reason that he called.

He will be at his office until around 1 PM today and from 3 PM until 5:30 PM and would like very much to speak with you in this regard.

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP5/KELW

b7c

100-15704-7	
F. B. I.	
Stenographer	JAN 23 1942
ROUTED TO	N. Y. C.
FILE	

Have Agent contact him on phone re his telephone call to this office - have agent inform him that if he wants to be interviewed an appointment will be arranged for him and taken. Of course, he deserves to give information he desires to give. No basis for a future statement on his part that the FBI OK'd him 1/22

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

WRH:EK
100-15704

February 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR P. E. FOXWORTH

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with alias;
INTERNAL SECURITY (G)

Reference is made to Stenographer [REDACTED] b7C
Memorandum dated January 22, 1942, directed to Assistant Director
P. E. Foxworth, which reflects that on the morning of January 22,
1942 Mr. BORIS BRASOL telephonically communicated with this office
regarding critical articles pertaining to his Nazi tendencies that
appeared in the January 17, 1942 issue of the publication "The Hour".
Mr. BRASOL offered his services to this office but expressed a
desire to discuss the complete facts with personnel of this office.

On January 23, 1942, pursuant to instructions, the
writer contacted Mr. BRASOL by telephone and, upon his suggestion,
an appointment was made for 11:00 a.m. January 24, 1942 at this of-
fice.

A review of the indices and files in this office re-
flects that there is a pending file, New York File 100-15704, and
many references that are covered in the custodial detention card on
the subject. The writer made no commitments but obtained the com-
plete facts as told by Mr. BRASOL to aid in any future investigation
by this office.

Mr. BRASOL explained his visit to this office as being
two-fold: First to go on record as combatting past, present, and
future propaganda about him such as appeared in the publication "The
Hour" on January 17, 1942, which accused him of fomenting race-hatred
and collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and
native Fifth-columnists; Second to offer his services to this office.
He explained that he fluently speaks and understands various foreign
languages, including German, Russian, French, and Spanish, and, at
any time, he would give information concerning the radical activities
in elements that he knew or could obtain any information about that
exist in the United States.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5-2-76

SP-100

100-15704-8

6 MAR 1942

February 3, 1942

b7C { It is interesting to note the motive which urged Mr. BRASOL to contact this office. It seems on or about January 19, 1942, [redacted] who is well known and has been interviewed upon numerous occasions by personnel of this office regarding false and erroneous information and who has been classified by New York physicians as being mentally disturbed, (complete information regarding [redacted] may be found in New York File No. 65-2418) called at BRASOL'S office. [redacted] stated that he was working in close collaboration with the FBI and that this office had him, BRASOL, under investigation at the present time. Mr. BRASOL stated that he never saw [redacted] before and knew that the FBI was not instrumental in any way in sending [redacted] to see him. It seems that [redacted] told BRASOL that if he needed any help at any time in the future not to hesitate to call him, giving his address as [redacted] and telephone number where he could be reached, which latter Mr. BRASOL did not have with him. It may be noted that the address of [redacted] does not correspond with information in New York File No. 65-2418 which gives [redacted] address as [redacted]

Mr. BRASOL said that illegal entry has been made to his office on several occasions during the past few months, the latest being on the night of January 21, 1942, at which time a panel of a glass window was removed. According to Mr. BRASOL, the individuals who made the illegal entries disturbed papers in his desk, but nothing of material value had been taken. Mr. BRASOL also stated that he has been visited upon numerous occasions by individuals who refused to divulge their names or connections to him, but whom he believed to be connected with newspapers and publications, such as "The Hour", the "Overseas News Agency", and "In Fact", recalling that subsequent to the unknown visitors, articles regarding his so-called un-American activities appeared in each of the issues described above.

From a review of these publications, it is noted that the December 3rd issues of "Overseas News Agency" and the June 30, 1941 issue of "In Fact" carry articles similar to the one which appeared January 17, 1942 in "The Hour".

Mr. BRASOL stated that some people still accuse him of being unnaturalized, but he said that he was naturalized on April 29, 1926 in New York City, such being a matter of public record.

February 3, 1942

Mr. BRASOL gave a complete history of his life which corresponds with that in Volume 21, 1940-41 issue of "Who's Who in America" and Volume 1 - 1940 issue of the "Biographical Encyclopedia of America".

According to BRASOL, his critics go back as far as 1910, at which time he became prosecuting attorney under the Imperial Russian Government, but that the accusations that he cooperated closely with the Imperial Secret Police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people were unfounded and merely used by his critics to arouse American public opinion on a subject about which they knew nothing or at least would not have reflected anything derogatory about his patriotism toward the American form of government.

Mr. BRASOL stated that he came to this country in 1916 and has since given allegiance to the United States. He produced two letters dated April 15, 1919 and April 28, 1919 which reflected that he was employed by the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board as a special investigator in March 1918 until April 3, 1919 when his resignation became effective on account of cessation of their activities due to the end of the war. These letters favorably recommended and praised his knowledge of European political and territorial problems which aided and were used advantageously by the United States government, as well as allies of the United States, during the World War No. 1.

Mr. BRASOL said his critics principally use and accuse him of being responsible for the translation and distribution of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", said to be a document forged by Czarist Secret Police to prove an international Jewish plot to rule the world. BRASOL said he knew nothing about the distribution or the translation of the "Protocols" in America and first heard of such in this country when [redacted] investigator with the Military Intelligence Division, had approached him in 1918 with an English translation of the "Protocols"; and the next time that his attention was called to the "Protocols" was in 1925, at which time the "Protocols" reached Henry Ford who had them reprinted in the "Dearborn Independent" newspaper.

b7C { According to Mr. BRASOL, [redacted] correspondent for the New York Journal American made libel allegations about Ford and, in order to prove [redacted] statements were false, he, BRASOL, was employed by Ford's attorney's to go to Constantinople to collect data and disprove [redacted] statements about certain individuals in Constantinople and certain dates.

February 3, 1942

Mr. BRASOL said the true and complete facts regarding his mission in Constantinople could be obtained from Ford's attorneys and they will verify the fact that he had nothing to do with selling the "Protocols" for publication in the "Dearborn Independent". He further stated that, if he was investigated by this office, he hoped this matter would be looked into and the true and complete facts be obtained which would exonerate him of all connections therewith.

Mr. BRASOL stated that his third attack came as a result of certain anti-Jewish articles which appeared in Father Coughlin's "Social Justice", signed by BEN MARCIN. BRASOL exhibited a card, post-marked August 6, 1939, which was directed to BEN MARCIN in care of the Russian National Library, 5 Columbus Circle, which was, at that time, the address of the subject. The card read as follows:

"We are coming back stronger than ever.
Watch out.

(signed) K. K. K."

After receipt of this card he contacted a friend of his, whose name he did not disclose, who in turn contacted ~~Father Coughlin~~ and on or about August 10, 1939, Father Coughlin, during a radio broadcast, exonerated him, BRASOL, and offered the sum of \$50,000 to any one who would prove BEN MARCIN as identical with BRASOL. Then a card postmarked August 14, 1939, directed to BEN MARCIN at BRASOL'S address, was received which reads as follows:

"We are coming back, and strong,
~~Coughlin~~ can't fool us.
(signed) K.K.K & A.P.A."

Mr. BRASOL stated that similar cards were received at subsequent dates, which he did not retain. He did not know anything about these articles and feels that he should clear himself, but he did not take any legal action as the sender was never ascertained.

Mr. BRASOL stated that he has two chief interests which are Criminology and World Affairs.

He stressed the fact that in 1938, upon ^{her} commission from Mr. Hoover, he delivered an address on the development of police science

February 3, 1942

in the United States at a meeting of the International Academy for Criminology at Lucerne, Switzerland. He also pointed out the fact that he has been interviewed by Bureau officials at Washington, upon numerous occasions.

Mr. BRASOL'S outstanding publications are: "The World at the Crossroads", published in 1921; and "Socialism vs. Civilization", published in 1920, as well as many pamphlets and booklets on crime and Criminology. Eight different and distinct copies, furnished by Mr. BRASOL, are being made a part of this file.

67C { On page 18 of the January 1942 issue of the "American Mercury" appears an article by JOHN ROY CARLSON, entitled "Inside America First Movement", which accused BRASOL of distributing America First Movement propaganda. He denied any affiliation with the America First Committee and exhibited a lengthy letter directed to [REDACTED] in which he classified [REDACTED] as a pro-Communist and demanded that his letter be reprinted in the February, 1942 issue of the "American Mercury". The letter, however, did not reach [REDACTED] in time for the February, 1942 publication. Mr. BRASOL also had a letter from [REDACTED] which emphatically pointed out that he, BRASOL, was in error by classifying [REDACTED] as pro-Communist, and he stated that he has since learned that he was in error and has written another letter retracting his pro-Communist statement and asked that his revised letter be published in the March, 1942 issue of the "American Mercury" which, according to BRASOL, [REDACTED] has consented to do.

Mr. BRASOL said that at any time the FBI wanted to know anything about his past or present activities, he would cooperate in any way possible as he has nothing to hide; and that he would devote any amount of his time for anything he was called upon to do by this office.

Mr. BRASOL had, in his possession, a recent letter from the Military Intelligence Division reflecting that he had filed an application for employment. The letter stated that, if at any subsequent date his services were needed, they would call upon him for assistance. He also expressed a desire that, if he was young enough and would be accepted, he would enlist in the armed forces immediately.


February 3, 1942

Mr. BRASOL'S offices are located at 2 West 46th Street. He has an unlisted telephone which is Bryant 9-0769, and he stated that he realized investigations were based upon complaints, and he felt sure many would be received by this office regarding his activities which he could disprove, if they are in line with those in the publication "The Hour" on January 17, 1942. He made assurance that his office, as well as his home, were open for inspection any time this office desired. Any information in his possession or any that could be obtained by him would freely be turned over to this office.

During the interview, Mr. BRASOL did not ask if he was under investigation but left the impression that he would cooperate or become an informant if called upon.

Respectfully submitted,

b7c


Special Agent

Enclosures:

- 8 Pamphlets written by or pertaining to BORIS BRASOL dealing with his writings on Criminology

Photostatic copies of the information as appearing in Volume 21, 1940-41 "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA" and Volume 1 1940 issue of the "BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICA"

- 2 Photostats of letters written by the War Trade Board, dated 4-15-19 and 4-28-19, pertaining to BRASOL'S employment from March, 1918 to April 13, 1919 with the War Trade Board.

January 17, 1942, #124 issue of "The Hour"; June 30, 1941, Volume 3, #12 issue of "In Fact".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

NY FILE NO. **100-18704 AND**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 2/19/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22, 23; 2, 5, 12/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE BORIS BRASOL with aliases Beris Brasol, Boris Dragon			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R & G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, who is already recorded in the Custodial Detention files of this office, voluntarily appeared at the New York Field office on January 24, 1942 to go on record against propaganda directed at him personally and to offer his services to the Bureau. Subject reported he was naturalized April 29, 1926 in New York City. Results of this interview and the report of [REDACTED] USN, Ret., set forth.

b7C

- 0 -

DETAILS:

On January 22, 1942 MR. BORIS BRASOL, 2 West 45th Street New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Field office regarding an article appearing in the January 17, 1942 issue of "The Hour" page 124, which article reportedly indicated that he had Nazi tendencies and stated "that the FBI should get after him and conduct a thorough investigation." MR. BRASOL added that he was anxious to contact the New York FBI with regard to this matter.

*1 copy to Gen
9-19-42
Haw.*

Accordingly, on January 24, 1942 at 11:00 A.M. Special Agent [REDACTED] of the New York Field Division interviewed subject at the New York office. The results of this interview were set forth in a memorandum of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 5, 1942 and form the basis for this report.

b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-New York <i>Serial 6</i> <i>Green-Entered</i> <i>right</i>		100-15904-96m ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>5-2-86</u> BY <u>SP4 [REDACTED]</u> <i>alt</i>

*only 1 copy
in file*

Subject explained his visit to this office as being two-fold: First to go on record as combating past, present, and future propaganda about him such as appeared in the publication "The Hour" on January 17, 1942 which accused him of fomenting race hatred and collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth-columnists; second to offer his services to this office. He explained that he fluently speaks and understands various foreign languages, including German, Russian, French, and Spanish, and, at any time, he would give information concerning the radical activities in elements that he knew or could obtain any information about that exist in the United States.

Subject advised that his motive in contacting this office dated back to January 19, 1942 when one [redacted] who is well known and has been interviewed on numerous occasions by personnel of this office regarding false and erroneous information and who has been classified by New York physicians as being mentally unbalanced, (complete information regarding [redacted] can be found in New York File 65-3418) called at subject's office and stated that he was working in close collaboration with the FBI and that this office had the subject under investigation at the present time. Subject stated that he never saw [redacted] before, and that he knew that the FBI was not interested in any way in sending [redacted] to see him. Subject stated that [redacted] advised him that if he needed any help at any time in the future he should not hesitate to call him, at 100-West 44th Street, New York City. It is here noted that [redacted] known address as contained in New York File 65-3418 is 100-West 45th Street.

Subject stated that illegal entry had been made to his office on several occasions in the last few months, the latest on January 21, 1942 at which time a panel of a glass window was removed and certain papers were disturbed in the subject's desk. Subject said that he had been visited upon numerous occasions by individuals who refused to divulge their names or connections to him, but whom he believed to be connected with newspapers and publications such as "The Hour", the "Overseas News Agency" and "In Fact", revealing that subsequent to these unknown visitors, articles regarding his so-called un-American activities appeared in each of the issues described above.

From a review of these publications, it is noted that the December 2nd issues of "Overseas News Agency" and the June 20, 1941 issues of "In Fact" carry articles similar to the one which appeared January 17, 1942 in "The Hour".

Subject stated that some people accuse him of not being an American citizen. Subject advised that he was naturalized on April 29, 1926 in New York City, such being a matter of public record. Subject thereupon gave a sketch of his life history which corresponds with that set forth in Volume 21, 1941 issue of "Who's Who in America" and in Volume 1 -1940 issue of the Biographical Encyclopedia of America. Subject produced photostats of these volumes which read as follows:

Volume 21 1940-1941 issue of "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"

"BRASOL, Boris, lawyer, author, lecturer; b. Province of Poltava, Russia, Mar. 31, 1885; son of Leo Brasol (N.D.) and Julia (Debrosselaky) B; B.L., U of Petrograd, 1908; spl. "police scientifique" training, Lausanne U., 1912; m. Eleanor Kazarin-Okulias, of Petrograd, Sept. 28, 1913. Pres. atty. under Imperial Russian Govt., 1910-1916; served as 2d Lt. Imperial Russian Guard during World War; decorated for bravery; came to U.S., 1916 as Russian rep. Interallied Conf.; expert in Russian law, practicing in N. Y. since 1918. Lecturer at various univs. in criminology, economics, etc. Hon. prof. and fellow Andhra Research Univ., 1938; member Institut Littéraire et Artistique de France, 1938, Military Order of World War; mem. Anglo-Russian Com., N. Y., 1916-17, U. S. War Trade Bd., 1918-19, Criminological Comm. (Columbia), 1929-1932, Internat. Criminalistic Academy (Lausanne). Author: Women's Silhouettes in Russian Literature (published in St. Petersburg), 1907; Critical Essays (pub. in St. Petersburg) 1910; History of Russian Prosecuting Attorneys (pub. in Petrograd), 1914; Methods of Criminal Investigation (pub. in Petrograd), 1915; Socialism vs. Civilization, 1920; The World at the Crossroads, 1921; The Balance Sheet of Sovietism, 1922; Institute of Scientific Criminology, 1925; The Elements of Crime, 1927; Essay on Russian Religious Philosophy, 1930; Pushkin, the Shakespeare of Russia, 1931; The Mighty Three-Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, 1934; The Russian Wonderland, 1936; Oscar Wilde, the Man, the Artist, the Martyr, 1938; Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes, 1938; also translations, and contrb. to journals and essays. Awarded gold medal by Institut Littéraire et Artistique de France for his critical

"biography of Oscar Wilde, 1939; chmn. Poushkin Com. in the U. S. A.; Poushkin Soc. of America; dir. Poushkin Fund, Inc.; chmn. Lermontov-Central Com, 1939; vice chmn. Com. Russo-Finnish Cooperation in the Fight Against Communism, 1940; mem Ecclesiastical Council of the Russian Orthodox Ch. in America, 1933-37; v. p. Edgar Allan Poe Soc. of America, Club; Authors' (London), Home; 230 Riverside Drive. Office 2 W. 48th St., New York, N. Y."

Biographical Encyclopedia of America, Volume 1, 1940

BRASOL, BORIS:

Lawyer, writer; b. Mar. 31, 1885, Province of Poltava, Russia, s. Leo Eugene, M.D. and Julia N. (Dobrosselsky) Brasol. Ed: St. Petersburg Imperial U., Law Faculty, B.L. 1908; Lausanne U. spec. Police Scientific training, 1911; m. Eleanora Kazarin-Okulicz, Sept. 28, 1913. Dramatic Critic "Theatrical Day," St. Petersburg, 1907-09. St. Candidate St. Petersburg Circ. Court, 1909-10. Asst. Legal Div., Dept. of R. R. Construction, St. Petersburg, 1910. Examining Magistrate, Province of Pskov, 1911-12, and at 1st Dist. Peterhof County of St. Petersburg Circ. Ct., 1912. Examining Magistrate, 14th Dist., City of St. Petersburg, 1913-16. Del. of Ministry of Justice at the All-Russian Congress of Police Chiefs, St. Petersburg, 1913. Mem. com. of 12 for elaboration of a complete history of Russian Ct. Institutions. St. Petersburg, 1914. Mem. Russian Govt. Supply Com. in Amer., New York City, 1916-17. Mem. Anglo-Russian Com., N. Y. City, 1916-17. Sec. to Pres. of Russian Govt. Supply Com., N. Y. City, 1916-17. Rep. of Russia on the Inter-Allied Conf., N.Y. City, 1916-17. Mem. U.S. War Trade Bd., New York City, 1918. With U.S. Military Intelligence, New York City, 1919. Russian Counsel for Grayth, Henderson & De Geraderff; Zabriskie, Sage, Gray & Todd; Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed; Sullivan & Cromwell; Shearman & Sterling; White & Case; Nicoll, Anable & Nicoll; Hornblower, Garrison & Miller; Coudert Bros; Hunt, Hill & Betts. Hon. Prof. and Fellow, Andhra Research U., S. India

"Chmn.; Poushkin Soc. of Amer., 1935-38; Assn. Unity of Russia, New York City, 1919-25; Russian Natl. Soc., 1919-20. V. P. Edgar Allan Poe Soc. of Amer., 1926-38. Mem.; Criminol. Survey of Columbia U. Law Sch., 1929-31; Internatl. Criminalistic Acad., Vienna, 1930-38; Kriminalbiologische Gesellschaft, Graz, 1931-35; Ecclesiastical Council of Russian Orthodox Ch. in Amer., 1935-38; Mil. Order of World War, N.Y. Chapt.; Institut Littéraire et Artistique de France, Paris; Amer. Internatl. Acad. Wash., D.C. Author: "Women's Silhouettes in Russia Literature," 1907; "Critical Essays," 1910; "History of Russian Prosecuting Attorneys," 1914; "Methods of Criminal Investigation," 1915; "Socialism vs. Civilization," 1920; "The World at the Cross Roads," 1921; "The Balance Sheet of Sovietism," 1922; "Institute of Scientific Criminology," 1925; "The Elements of Crime," 1927; "Essay on Russian Religious Philosophy" 1930; "Poushkin, the Shakespeare of Russia," 1931; "The Mighty Three-Poushkin, Gogol, Dostolevsky," 1934; "The Russian Wonderland" 1936; "Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes," 1938; "Oscar Wilde-The Man-The Artist-The Martyr, 1938, etc. Book Review Editor, "American Journal of Police Science." Contributor to legalscientific mags. and current periodicals. Res.: 220 Riverside Drive. Office: 2 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y."

Photostats of these biographical sketches produced by subject are being maintained in the files of the New York Field Division.

According to subject, his critics first attacked him in 1910 at which time he became prosecuting attorney under the Russian Imperial Government. He pointed out that the accusations that he cooperated closely with the secret police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people were unfounded and were merely used by his critics in arousing public opinion on a subject on which they knew nothing or at least would not have reflected anything derogatory about his patriotism toward the American form of government.

Subject stated that he came to this country in 1916 and has since given allegiance to the United States. He produced two letters dated April 15, 1919 and April 28, 1919 which reflected that he was employed by the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board as a special investigator in March 1918 until April 3, 1919 when his resignation became effective on account of cessation of their activities due to the end of the war. These

letters favorably recommended and praised his knowledge of European political and territorial problems which aided and were used advantageously by the United States government as well as allies of the United States during World War I.

Photostats of these letters are being maintained in the files of the New York Field office.

b7C MR. BRASOL stated his critics accuse him of being responsible for the translation and distribution of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", said to be a document forged by Czarist Secret Police to prove an international Jewish plot to rule the world. Subject said he knew nothing about the distribution or the translation of these "Protocols" in America and first heard of such in this country when [redacted] investigator with the Military Intelligence Division, had approached him in 1918 with an English translation of the "Protocols"; and the next time that his attention was called to the "Protocols" was in 1925, at which time the "Protocols" reached HENRY FORD who had them reprinted in the "Dearborn Independent" newspaper.

b7C [According to subject, [redacted] correspondent for the New York Journal American made libelous allegations about FORD, and in order to prove [redacted] statements were false subject was employed by FORD's attorney to go to Constantinople to collect data and disprove [redacted] statements about certain individuals in Constantinople and certain dates. Subject stated that the true and complete facts concerning his mission in Constantinople could be obtained from FORD's attorneys, and they could verify that he had nothing to do with selling the "Protocols" for publication in the "Dearborn Independent".

Subject further stated that if he was investigated by this office he hoped this matter would be looked into, and the true and complete facts be obtained which would exonerate him of all connections therewith.

Subject stated that his third attack came as a result of certain anti-Jewish articles which appeared in F. Ther Coughlin's "Social Justice", signed by BEN MARGIN. Subject exhibited a card post-marked August 6, 1939, which was directed to BEN MARGIN in care of the Russian National Library, 5 Columbus Circle, which was at that time the address of the subject. The card read as follows:

"We are coming back stronger than ever.
Watch out.

(signed) K. K. K."

After receipt of this card he contacted a friend of his, whose name he did not disclose, who in turn contacted Father O'Donnell, and on or about August 10, 1939, Father O'Donnell, during a radio broadcast, commorated him, subject, and offered the sum of \$50,000 to any one who would prove BEN MARDIN as identical with subject. Then a card postmarked August 14, 1939 directed to BEN MARDIN at subject's address was received which reads as follows:

"We are coming back, and strong,
O'Donnell can't fool us.
(signed) K.K.K. & A.P.A."

Subject stated that similar cards were received at subsequent dates which cards he did not retain. Subject stated that he did not know anything about these cards and feels that he should clear himself, but he did not take any legal action as the sender was never ascertained.

Subject stated that his two chief interests were criminology and world affairs. He stressed the fact that in 1939 upon permission from the Director of the FBI he delivered an address on the development of police science in the United States before a meeting of the International Academy for Criminology at Lucerne, Switzerland. He also pointed out that he had been interviewed by Bureau officials at Washington upon numerous occasions.

Subject produced the following publications which were written by him, the originals of which are being maintained in the files of the New York Field Office:

- 1-Institute of Scientific Criminology, 1925
- 2-Ocean Wills, The Man-The Martyr-The Artist
- 3-Address before the Members of the Edgar Allan Poe Society of New York, 1924
- 4-Address at the 86th Annual Dinner of the Western Circle of Brooklyn, 1930
- 5-Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes, 1938
- 6-The Elements of Crime
- 7-Anthropology and Criminology, reprinted from the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 12, No. 2, Oct.-Dec. 1938
- 8-The Elements of Crime, a Psycho-Social Interpretation, reprinted from the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Volume 19, No. 2, November 1928.

Subject stated that his outstanding publications are "The World at the Crossroads", 1921 and "Socialism versus Civilization" 1920.

On page 18 of the January 1943 issue of the "American Mercury" appears an article by JOHN ROY GARDNER entitled "Inside America First Movement" which accuses subject of distributing American First Movement propaganda. Subject denied any affiliation with this group and exhibited a lengthy letter directed to [redacted] in which he classified [redacted] as a pro-communist and demanded that his letter be reprinted in the February 1943 issue of the "American Mercury". Subject stated that the letter did not reach [redacted] in time for the February 1943 publication. Subject also showed a letter from [redacted] which emphatically pointed out that subject was in error by classifying [redacted] as pro-communist, and he stated that he had since learned that he was in error and has written another letter retracting his original statement and asked that his revised letter be published in the March 1943 issue of the "American Mercury" which according to subject [redacted] consented to do.

Subject had in his possession a recent letter from the Military Intelligence Division reflecting that he had filed an application for employment. The letter stated that if at any subsequent time his services were needed they would call upon him for assistance. He also expressed the desire that if he was young enough and if he were accepted, he would enlist in the armed forces immediately.

Subject stated that his offices are located at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, and stated that he has an unlisted telephone which is Bryant 9-0769, and he stated that he received investigations were based upon complaints, and he felt sure that many would be revealed by this office regarding his activities which he could disprove, if they were in line with those printed in the average publications.

Subject produced a copy of "The Post", June 30, 1941 which contained an article on page 8 entitled "BORIS BRASOL A COUNDER" which stated that "to the extensive list of professional anti-Semites connected in various capacities in New York City 'The Post' is able to add this week the name of BORIS BRASOL."

Subject produced a copy of "The Post" dated January 17, 1943 containing an extensive article entitled "Career of BORIS BRASOL" which stated "There lives a man whose writings are used as source material by the Propaganda Ministry of the Third Reich and

whose brutal boast is that certain of his books "have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms." His name is BORIS BRASOL. For years BRASOL has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists."

Subject is also accused in this article of distributing the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." This article accuses subject of other pro-Nazi activities including cooperation with the pro-Fascist Russian newspaper ROSSIYA and of meeting with GEORGE PAGANELLI, alleged United States fascist agent. This article ends with "'The Hour' therefore urges that the Department of Justice conduct an immediate investigation of the activities of BORIS BRASOL."

A clipping believed to have been taken from "Overseas News Agency" on December 3, 1941 was produced by the subject which consisted of a reprint of an article published in "The Hour".

The above three publications are being retained in the files of the New York Field Division.

Subject stated that if the FBI wanted to know anything about his past or present activities he would cooperate in any way possible as he had nothing to hide, and that he would devote any amount of his time for anything he might be called upon to do by this office.

b7C Special Agent [redacted] in a memorandum prepared on February 3, 1942 stated that he made no commitments to subject, but merely obtained the complete facts told to him by subject.

Referred
to
another
Gov't Agency

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-15704

Referred
to
another
Gov't Agency

[REDACTED]

The foregoing information is furnished for the information of the Bureau and inasmuch as subject is carried already as a Custodial Detention Subject by the New York Field office, this case is being closed.

C L O S E D

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

March 28, 1942

Files - New York Office

Record
References
100-15704
100-15704
Make file

ANC:bc

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: RUSSIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
2 West 46th Street
New York City

100-8040-127

66-1253-242/21-2

b7C On September 10, 1941, [redacted] reporter for the World Telegram, advised the New York Field Office that according to the Scripps-Howard Washington Office, that organization was interested in securing information regarding the above captioned organization which recently was against giving aid to Russia.

b7C [redacted] wanted to know whether we had any data in this matter. He was advised that it is necessary to secure such information through the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP-6 WCM

b7C [redacted]
Special Agent.

gfk. gm

Boris Brasol (also spelled Brazol)
who is the subject of file 100-15,704-
occupy offices at this address.
Information concerning and
contents of a telegram recently
sent the President under the
above captioned committee set
forth in file 100-12,374.
Suggest this be placed in file 100-15,704

100-15704-10
FBI
Mar 30 1942
[redacted]
Vres

b7C [redacted]

BRASOL, Boris (Address unknown)

3ND

Reliable informant reports that subject is a Slav who should be watched. He is a "White" Russian lawyer, who as late as last December distributed pro-Nazi propaganda among Carpatho-Russians and other Slavic groups. Is known as pro-Hitler in sympathies. Rating "A".

CONFIDENTIAL

ONI-MIS-FBI(NY)
May 30, 1942

B-5-M

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-99 BY SP5JLS/ST
*920312

for 17

100-15764

F.B.I.	
JUN 5 1942	
N.Y.C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

Elm

August 11, 1942.

BORIS BRASOL.

Referring to previous reports on the above and recent rumors that he is again active in White Russian work here:

He has just moved to 35 West 92nd Street, New York City.

b7C, b7D [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4ELW/cm

8/19/42
7th AB

100-15704-14A

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

100-22487

August 14, 1942

Handwritten: [Signature] 9/5/42

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: BORIS BRASOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Dear Sir:

For your appropriate investigative attention, I am enclosing herewith copies of a memorandum dated June 26, 1942, and the enclosure thereto, received from Mr. Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General.

You are requested to conduct an appropriate investigation in accordance with Mr. Berge's request and the instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 30, First Series 1942, dated May 6, 1942. In view of the Department's interest this matter must receive preferred and expeditious attention.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4ELW/cm

FOR DEFENSE



Handwritten: 47-318
100-15704-15

F. B. I.	
AUG 17 1942	
N. Y. C. 10	
ROUTED TO	FILE

607 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York

DMS:CM
100-15704

September 19, 1942

b7C } [REDACTED]
Headquarters Second Service Command
Governors Island, New York

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases Boris Brazol,
Boris Brazon ;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Dear Sir:

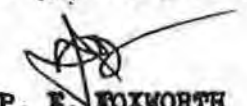
b7C Attached you will find the report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
at New York, New York dated February 19, 1942.

Our files further reflect that the subject has started a
movement as of July 10, 1941 to the effect of preventing the shipment
of supplies to Soviet Russia by putting organized pressure upon
the President and members of Congress. Our Informant advised this
appeared to be a general movement closely linked up with the

b7C } [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]
As of August 11, 1942, we were informed that this
subject is active again in White Russian work in New York City and
that his recent address is 35 West 92 Street, New York City.

This information is being forwarded to you for your consideration
at this time.

Sincerely yours,


P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-21-60 BY SP4 ELW/AM

ENCLOSURE (1)

100-15704-16

Date: November 2, 1942

To: SAC, New York

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION LIST

There are listed below for your information tentative dangerousness classifications on Custodial Detention Subjects who are located in your territory.

NAME AND ADDRESS

CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

C-2

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

A-2

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

A-2

[REDACTED]
New York City

A-2

[REDACTED]
Bronx, New York

A-1

[REDACTED]
New York, New York

A-1

Brasol, Boris
New York, New York

A-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4/LLW

100-15704

100-15704-170	
F. B. I.	
NOV 3 1942	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	<i>[Signature]</i>
#10	

*group card
supplied 11/23/42.
miscellaneous
naturalized
citizens*

b7C

COPY/ieb

SUBJECT: BRAZOL, Boris
2 West 46th Street NYC

Nov. 13th 1942.

In Re: Report from Nov. 13th 1941, 5 P.M.-5.45 P.M.

Brazol has been the director, of the "SOLEMN EXERCISES" which were held Nov. 16th, 1941, at the HECKSCHER THEATER, 5th Ave. & 104th St. NYC. This affair has been sponsored by the PUSHKIN SOCIETY of America. The occasion is memoriam of M. U. LERDMONTOV. The start is at 3PM.

65-115
10
b7C
Brazol gave me 2 tickets, and said that they are entirely free, however, no one will be admitted, unless they have these tickets. This way they can exclude anyone they do not want in the place. Only reliable members, are allowed to hand these tickets to their friends, of whom they are absolutely positive that they work with "Us." He said that he did not even give [redacted] any until he named the ones he wanted give the tickets to. I told him that I may, if I am not able to come give them to [redacted] and his wife, to which he replied that he would be only too happy to give me more, after I would find out how many I could use. Naturally he knew well who [redacted] is, that he is a high official of the Bund, and that I am a member, and the tickets will be for the Bund. He had no objections at all, to this, on the contrary he was glad, that the members of the Bund would have enough interest in the White Russian cause, to go to their affairs.

67C
He also asked me to help him, through the Bund, to check up on a man named Prof. [redacted] who poses as a Italian, but in fact is a GPU member, and has been connected with the Russian Embassy, and is here since 1940, from which time he has been after the White Russian and Ukrainian Patriots, so much, that he is considered very dangerous. He, Brazol thinks that the Bund would be more able to check up on him than the White Russians, and would be less conspicuous. Brazol claims that [redacted] who has murdered the Czar, and [redacted] are the same. He promised return of favor, anytime the Bund would need anything. Of course he met [redacted] at the Nov. 8th 1941 "RUSSIA" party, held in the Gloria Palace, East 86th Street NYC., and told me to ask of him to do something in regard to [redacted] I promised to him that if it is at all possible I will have [redacted] at the above forth coming affair. However nothing became of it, as I have not been present at the affair, and do not know if [redacted] went. I told him that Brazol has tickets ready for him. Later he, [redacted] never mentioned that he has or has not been at the celebration nor whether he spoke with Brazol, about the co-operation with the White Russian Party and the German Bund.

INDEXED J/P
mjc

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-91 BY SP5 JJS/ST
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100-15704-18
F. B. I.
NOV 30 1942
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO ☐ FILE ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-15508 VCD**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/16/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/11/42	REPORT MADE BY b7C [REDACTED]
TITLE VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH, Informant			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VLADIMIR SIMKHOVITCH could furnish no specific information concerning White Russian activities in NYC. He stated that **BORIS BRASOL, [REDACTED]** are the main leaders among the White Russians in NYC who are alleged to be pro-Nazi.

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. 100-43465.
Bureau teletype dated November 28th, 1942.

DETAILS: At New York, New York:-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-84 BY SP4/BW/m

Professor VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH was interviewed at the Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, at which time he advised that he had come to the United States in 1898 and shortly thereafter had organized the Greenwich House, which is a welfare organization and with which he is still connected. SIMKHOVITCH has been a professor in the School of Political Science at Columbia University, New York, for a number of years.

SIMKHOVITCH advised that he has many friends among the so-called White Russian population in New York City and is familiar with some of their activities. However, he is not in close contact with them since most of his friends and associates are American people. He stated that there are those among the White Russians who are so definitely anti-Soviet that they are liable to lean towards being sympathetic to the Axis. He believes, however, that their only interest along that line is the defeat of the present Soviet government, being naturally desirous of revenge and hopeful of a return to power of the old Russian Government.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - New York ① - NY 100-15704 1 - NY 100-14562		100-15704-20	
		VCD	

SIMKHOVITCH stated that he does not believe that the White Russian leaders of anti-Soviet groups would do anything against the interests of the American Government but believes it possible that through their influence the working people and the poorer class White Russians might do something detrimental to the United States in their efforts to aid in the defeat of Red Russia.

Professor SIMKHOVITCH advised that he feels that [REDACTED] is one of these leaders and since he is the [REDACTED] he exerts an influence over a large group of White Russians in New York. b7C

✓ He further advised that the Russian newspaper "Rossiya" is so anti-Communist that it is pro-HITLER. He stated that since Pearl Harbor, the writings of [REDACTED] have been substantially the same as before, although not as much in the open, and one has to read between the lines to discover the same portrayal of pro-Nazism. b7C

✓ SIMKHOVITCH said that BORIS BRASOL is probably the most intelligent and clever of these leaders and it is his belief that BRASOL has much influence on the anti-Soviet forces among the White Russians.

✓ Professor SIMKHOVITCH was unable to give further information which would link any of these men with pro-Nazi activities. He seems to feel that the only danger lies in the influence these men and their doctrines have on the common workingman who might be led to the point of committing some act against the interests of this country.

✓ It should be noted that many other White Russians contacted in New York City have pointed to BORIS BRASOL, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as the leaders among the White Russian group which is very anti-U.S.S.R. and allegedly pro-Nazi. However, as is true in the case of the other contacts, SIMKHOVITCH is unable to give any definite information or reasons for his belief. b7C

✓ During the interview with SIMKHOVITCH, he stated that he is definitely anti-Communist and has been hated for some time by the Communists because of his writings but he stated that he feels that this country should not worry too much about the Communists since they are in such a minority so as to be far from dangerous. He cited the returns in the recent election, stating that the complete vote for the Communist candidates in New York was very small and he stated further that all the Communists vote so that the returns reflect the small percentage of Communists in New York State.

Professor SIMKHOVITCH advised that at any time he could be of any service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he is more than willing, and if any specific information is desired, he will attempt to obtain the information, either himself or through some of his Russian friends.

Since it is not believed that Professor SIMKHOVITCH is able to furnish information which would warrant making him a regular confidential informant, no further contact will be had with him at this time. However, his name will be

NY 100-15308

kept as a source of information on White Russian affairs.

C L O S E D

Prior to the Communist trial at St. Joseph, Mich. in 1922, and in response to a telephone call from the FBI in New York I called at the office and there saw the chief of the "Radical Section", [redacted] and other agents. We discussed bolsheviks and other radicals.

Speaking about investigators working among the "Reds" the name of Boris Brasol cropped up. [redacted] said that there are quite a number of men among investigators who like to brag, but Brasol beats them all. As an example of Brasol's resourcefulness [redacted] mentioned an incident where he purposely invented a "dangerous, bewhiskered Russian revolutionary" and sent an agent to interview Brasol about the "menace" to the American institutions. Brasol barely glanced at the name and at once recognized the "terrorist", volunteering information on the subject, which covered two typewritten pages.

Then the conversation turned to a Russian booklet called "Ootyug" (Flatiron). The booklet in question deals exclusively with the Russian Supply Commission in the USA during the World War and of which Brasol was a member (in charge of the Intelligence Section), receiving \$940 per month. At this time it said he was drawing a salary of \$250 per month from the War Trade Board; also supplying information to the Post Office Department, Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff and to the FBI. The remuneration Brasol drew from the latter three departments would be rather hard to verify, because Brasol was paid for confidential services as an informer.

FBI agent [redacted], a Jew, recalled an instance at the time of the Lusk investigation of the Communist activities (1919-1920), when Brasol was engaged as an expert to assist the investigator [redacted]. It appears that [redacted], who no doubt took Brasol seriously, became such an anti-Jew that he refused to shake hands with [redacted] FBI agent [redacted] also became a rabid anti-Jew and literally worshipped Brasol.

I got acquainted with Brasol on a Sunday in April, 1918. [redacted] formerly of the Russian War Mission in New York, introduced me to Brasol. [redacted] of the "Voluntary Association of Russian Army and Navy Officers", [redacted] was also there. The conversation which lasted for several hours was mostly on bolshevism. It was quite clear that all three officers were familiar with bolshevist activities, but facts in relation to these activities were badly distorted. [redacted] and Brasol asserted that at the bottom of all the trouble in Russia are the Jews. According to these officers German-Jewish financiers were responsible for the chaotic conditions in Russia. Lieut. Brasol was certain that Lenin, who was permitted to travel via Germany by the German government, was a Jew and hireling of the German General Staff. It was obvious that Brasol was trying to pull my leg and I took it up with him there and then that his assertion concerning Lenin was wrong; Brasol admitted that he made a mistake.

At dinner that night Lieut. Brasol invited me to call at his apartment 33 West 84th Street, some day and in May, 1918, I paid him a visit. The topic of our conversation centred on the Russian situation.

100-15704-21

Mar 11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-2-82 BY SP4WEM

Brasol blamed the conditions in Russia on the Jews. He said that he was certain that bolshevism in Russia was initiated by [redacted]

[redacted] who had a brother in Copenhagen, [redacted] acted as fiscal agent for the Deutsche Bank and the German government in Scandinavian countries. It was this [redacted] who deposited a sum of 50,000,000 rubles at the Bank of Stockholm (?) to the credit of Lenin and Trotsky for disseminating subversive propaganda in Russia. This money had been used to demoralize the Russian Army and to disorganize the Russian State. [redacted] had made suitable arrangements with [redacted] brother-in-law of [redacted] to do the dirty work. And they succeeded. Brasol asserts that [redacted] was on intimate terms with the bolsheviki leaders. [redacted] had gone to Japan to conduct propaganda over there. [redacted] brother of [redacted] knew very well about the activities of [redacted]

According to Brasol [redacted] the late Jacob Schiff, Otto H. Kahn and other rich Jews were aiming at a complete disorganization of the world and at an opportune moment to seize control in the interests of German Jews. The Jews had the situation well in hand and as a matter of fact [redacted] had succeeded in placing [redacted] son, [redacted] in the Russian Embassy in Washington.

Brasol told me that he was formerly Assistant Public Prosecutor of the 14th District at Petrograd. In 1913 Brasol was in charge of the investigation of the "ritual murder" case in Kiev, where the Jew [redacted] was tried for the alleged murder of a Christian boy, Yushkevitch. The jury, however, found [redacted] not guilty. Brasol claims that he reported to his superiors certain technical errors which caused the dismissal of the Examining Magistrate. In other words, according to Brasol, there was a miscarriage of justice: [redacted] was guilty of the crime as charged.

In 1918, while on the staff of the War Trade Board in the capacity of investigator, Boris Brasol attempted to translate Serge Nilus' book "The Great Within The Little," which he called "The Protocols of the Learned Men of Zion", typed copies of which were freely distributed among the government officials in New York and Washington. Early in 1919, Brasol hired a Russian girl named [redacted] to rewrite the whole of the "Protocols" and then the completed copies of the "Protocols" were circulated among high officials in Washington and elsewhere in the USA.

[redacted] of [redacted] submitted a copy of the "Protocols" to the Overman Senate Committee which in 1919, was investigating the radical activities in the USA with the object, it was alleged, to connect the Jewish capitalists with the radical movement in the USA.

Having obtained a confession from [redacted] former head of the Russian Secret Political Police abroad, the Times (London), beginning with August 16, 1921, printed three articles exposing the so-called "Zionist Protocols" as fakes.

Beginning with June, 1922, the Hearst International published a series of articles by Norman Hapgood exposing Henry Ford and his secretary, Ernest G. Liebold. According to these articles Boris Brasol was on Henry Ford's payroll, receiving \$1,000 per month and expenses.

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Brasol was closely connected with the late alien baiter and friend of [redacted], Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation. According to former editor of the National Civic Federation Review, [redacted] he was instructed by his boss to gather all data on Jewish and radical activities for the use of the Lusk Committee investigating radical activities in New York State. The anti-Jews of 1918-1920 had a fund of \$1,500,000 for that purpose. [redacted] is the largest contributor to this fund. What share Brasol got out of this racket has not been established.

In April, 1918, Brasol told his friends that there are certain documents proving that the German General Staff had deposited a sum of 50,000,000 rubles to the credit of Lenin and Trotsky at a bank of Stockholm. The "Sisson Documents" published in October 1918, six months later, reproduced a set of "documents" Brasol was telling us about in April, thus confirming Brasol's contention that the German General Staff financed the Lenin-Trotsky movement in Russia. The "documents" reproduced by [redacted] missed the mark, however. Most of the signatures affixed to the "documents" by officers of the German General Staff bore striking characteristics of Russian handwriting.

b7C {
In connection with the Congressional investigation of 1930, known as the Fish Investigating Committee, a local Russian language daily had this to say, that Congressman Fish consults Col. A. P. Martinoff, former chief of Gendarmery of Moscow. The Novoye Russkoye Slovo of October 1, 1930, writes as follows:

"Col. A. P. Martinoff on Fish's Commission.

"During his last visit in New York a member of Congress, Hamilton Fish, summoned Col. A. P. Martinoff, with whom he had a lengthy conference about the Communist organizations and their leaders in America. A. P. Martinoff submitted a detailed report on the subject, circumstantially illuminating the Communist activities in the U.S., the report being the result of a special study and investigation made by the "Society of Peter the Great," which was founded this year by Col. Martinoff. Hamilton Fish accepted the report with the object of introducing the same to the members of Congress at the coming fall session. Besides, Fish furnished Col. Martinoff with a letter of introduction to certain American organizations with the object of establishing contact and unification of the work against the Communists."

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Brasol was in Europe at that time and that is how [redacted] was substituted for Brasol. Shortly afterwards the [redacted] investigators discovered a set of [redacted] Documents" exposing the activities of alleged agents of the Third International. Whenever Russian "experts" handle subversive propaganda they generally furnish the authorities with the convincing proof - "documents." In this case the "documents" were traced to a printer named [redacted]

Respectfully submitted,

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N.Y.

DAH:JLW

December 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: BORIS LVOVITCH BRASOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - G

Informant

Indexed *MW*

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b7C

The following information was received from [redacted] in the form of a memorandum:-

b7C { "Prior to the Communist trial at St. Joseph, Mich., in 1922, and in response to a telephone call from the FBI in New York, I called at the office and there saw the chief of the "Radical Section" [redacted] and other agents. We discussed bolsheviki and other radicals.

"Speaking about investigators working among the "Reds" the name of Boris Brasol cropped up. [redacted] said that there are quite a number of men among investigators who like to brag, but Brasol beats them all. As an example of Brasol's resourcefulness, [redacted] mentioned an incident where he purposely invented a "dangerous, bewhiskered Russian revolutionary" and sent an agent to interview Brasol about the "menace" to the American institutions. Brasol barely glanced at the name and at once recognized the "terrorist", volunteering information on the subject which covered two typewritten pages. b7C

"Then the conversation turned to a Russian booklet called "Ootyug" (Flatiron). The booklet in question deals exclusively with the Russian Supply Commission in the USA during the World War and of which Brasol was a member (in charge of the Intelligence Section), receiving \$940 per month. At this time it said he was drawing a salary of \$250 per month from the War Trade Board; also supplying information to the Post Office Department, Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff and to the FBI. The remuneration Brasol drew from the latter three departments would be rather hard to verify, because Brasol was paid for confidential services as an informer.

b7C { "FBI Agent [redacted] a Jew, recalled an instance at the time of the Lush investigation of the Communist activities (1919-1920) when Brasol was engaged as an expert to assist the investigator [redacted]. It appears that [redacted] who no doubt took Brasol seriously, became such an anti-Jew that he refused to shake hands with [redacted] FBI Agent [redacted] also became a rabid anti-Jew and literally worshipped Brasol.



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DAH:JLW

Memo for File

Re: BORIS LVOVITCH BRASOL

December 18, 1942

b7C { "I got acquainted with Brasol on a Sunday in April, 1918. [redacted] formerly of the Russian War Mission in New York, introduced me to Brasol. [redacted] of the "Voluntary Association of Russian Army and Navy Officers", [redacted] was also there. The conversation which lasted for several hours was mostly on bolshevism. It was quite clear that all three officers were familiar with bolshevist activities, but facts in relation to these activities were badly distorted. [redacted] and Brasol asserted that at the bottom of all the trouble in Russia are the Jews. According to these officers German-Jewish financiers were responsible for the chaotic conditions in Russia. Lieut. Brasol was certain that Lenin, who was permitted to travel via Germany by the German government, was a Jew and hireling of the German General Staff. It was obvious that Brasol was trying to pull my leg and I took it up with him there and then that his assertion concerning Lenin was wrong; Brasol admitted that he made a mistake.

"At dinner that night, Lieut. Brasol invited me to call at his apartment 33 West 84th Street, some day and in May, 1918, I paid him a visit. The topic of our conversation centered on the Russian situation.

b7C { "Brasol blamed the conditions in Russia on the Jews. He said that he was certain that bolshevism in Russia was initiated by [redacted] who had a brother in Copenhagen, [redacted] acted as fiscal agent for the Deutsche Bank and the German government in Scandinavian countries. It was this [redacted] who deposited a sum of 50,000,000 rubles at the Bank of Stockholm (?) to the credit of Lenin and Trotsky for disseminating subversive propaganda in Russia. This money had been used to demoralize the Russian Army and to disorganize the Russian State. [redacted] had made suitable arrangements with [redacted] brother-in-law of [redacted] to do the dirty work. And they succeeded. Brasol asserts that [redacted] was on intimate terms with the bolshevik leaders. [redacted] had gone to Japan to conduct propaganda over there. [redacted] brother of [redacted] knew very well about the activities of [redacted]

b7C { "According to Brasol, [redacted] the late Jacob Schiff, Otto H. Kahn and other rich Jews, were aiming at a complete disorganization of the world and at an opportune moment to seize control in the interests of German Jews. The Jews had the situation well in hand and as a matter of fact [redacted] had succeeded in placing [redacted] son, [redacted] in the Russian Embassy in Washington.

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DAH:JLW

Memo for File

Re: BORIS LVOVITCH BRASOL

December 18, 1942

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b7C "Having obtained a confession from [REDACTED] former head of the Russian Secret Political Police abroad, the Times (London), beginning with August 16, 1921, printed three articles exposing the so-called "Zionist Protocols" as fakes.

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DAH:JLW

Memo for File

Re: BORIS LVOVITCH BRASOL

December 18, 1942

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b7C [redacted]

Special Agent.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, New York

JAMcG: EMJ
100-15704

December 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: **BORIS BRASOL, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - M
CUSTODIAL DETENTION**

This file has been reviewed from the standpoint of Custodial Detention and in compliance with Bureau instructions the photostatic copy of the Custodial Detention card will continue to be maintained in an active status.

In the event that further investigation should effect any change in the status of subject, the Bureau should be immediately advised relative to cancelling or suspending the Custodial Detention card, if such action be necessary. In addition if there is any change of subject's residence or employment address noted, or an additional alias learned, the Bureau must be advised of this fact.

b7C [REDACTED]
Special Agent

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP-6/awm



234 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WET:HOF
100-15704

March 8, 1943

b7C [REDACTED]
Headquarters of the Commandant
Third Naval District
50 Church Street
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY *SPURLOW*
ON *5-2-86*

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases,
Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon
INTERNAL SECURITY R & O

b7C My dear [REDACTED]

Our files reflect the following information concerning the above person:

The subject advised an agent of this office that he wanted to go on record as combatting past, present, and future propaganda about him such as appeared in the publication "The Hour" on January 17, 1942 which accused him of fomenting race hatred and collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth-columnists. He explained that he fluently speaks and understands various foreign languages including German, Russian, French and Spanish, and at any time, he would give information concerning the radical activities in elements that he knew or could obtain any information about that exist in the United States.

Subject stated that illegal entry had been made to his office on several occasions and certain papers were disturbed in his desk. He said that he had been visited upon numerous occasions by individuals who refused to divulge their names or connections to him, but whom he believed to be connected with newspapers and publications such as "The Hour", the "Overseas News Agency" and "In Fact", recalling that subsequent to these unknown visitors, articles regarding his so-called un-American activities appeared in each of the issues described.

The December 3rd issue of "Overseas News Agency" and the June 30, 1941 issue of "In Fact" carry articles similar to the one which appeared January 17, 1942 in "The Hour".

Subject stated that some people accuse him of not being an American citizen. He advised that he was naturalized on April 29, 1926 in New York City. He thereupon gave a sketch of his life history which

100-15704-24 mm

March 8, 1943

corresponds with that set forth in Volume 21, 1941 issue of "Who's Who in America" and in Volume 1 -1940 issue of the Biographical Encyclopedia of America.

According to subject, his critics first attacked him in 1910 at which time he became prosecuting attorney under the Russian Imperial Government. He pointed out that the accusations that he cooperated closely with the secret police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people were unfounded and were merely used by his critics in arousing public opinion on a subject on which they knew nothing or at least would not have reflected anything derogatory about his patriotism toward the American form of government.

Subject stated that he came to this country in 1916 and has since given allegiance to the United States. He produced two letters dated April 15, 1919 and April 28, 1919 which reflected that he was employed by the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board as a special investigator in March 1918 until April 3, 1919 when his resignation became effective on account of cessation of their activities due to the end of the war. These letters favorably recommended and praised his knowledge of European political and territorial problems which aided and were used advantageously by the United States government as well as allies of the United States during World War 1.

b7C Mr. Brasol stated his critics accuse him of being responsible for the translation and distribution of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", said to be a document forged by Czarist Secret Police to prove an international Jewish plot to rule the world. Subject said he knew nothing about the distribution or the translation of these "Protocols" in America and first heard of such in this country when [REDACTED] investigator with the Military Intelligence Division, had approached him in 1918 with an English translation of the "Protocols"; and the next time that his attention was called to the "Protocols" was in 1925, at which time the "Protocols" reached Henry Ford who had them reprinted in the "Dearborn Independent" newspaper.

b7C { According to subject, [REDACTED] correspondent for the New York Journal American made libelous allegations about Ford, and in order to prove [REDACTED] statements were false, subject was employed by Ford's attorney to go to Constantinople to collect data and disprove [REDACTED] statements about certain individuals in Constantinople and certain dates. Subject stated that the true and complete facts concerning his mission in Constantinople could be obtained from Ford's attorneys, and they could verify that he had nothing to do with selling the "Protocols" for publication in the "Dearborn Independent".

Subject stated that his third attack came as a result of certain anti-Jewish articles which appeared in Father Coughlin's "Social Justice", signed by Ben Marcin. He exhibited a card postmarked August 6, 1939 which was directed to Ben Marcin in care of the Russian National Library, 5 Columbus Circle which was at that time the address of the subject. This card read as

March 8, 1943

follows:

"We are coming back stronger than ever.
Watch out.

(signed) K. K. K. "

Father Coughlin, on or about August 10, 1939, during his radio broadcast, exonerated the subject and offered the sum of \$50,000 to anyone who could prove Ben Marcin as identical with subject. Subject stated that similar cards were received at subsequent dates and he stated that he did not know anything about these cards and feels that he should clear himself, but he did not take any legal action as the sender was never ascertained.

Subject stated that his two chief interests were criminology and world affairs. He stressed the fact that in 1938 upon permission from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he delivered an address on the development of police science in the United States before a meeting of the International Academy for Criminology at Lucerne, Switzerland. He also pointed out that he had been interviewed by Bureau officials at Washington upon numerous occasions.

Subject produced the following publications which were written by him:

- 1-Institute of Scientific Criminology, 1925
- 2-Oscar Wilde, The Man-The Martyr-The Artist
- 3-Address before the Members of the Edgar Allan Poe Society of New York, 1924
- 4-Address at the 25th Annual Dinner of the Writers' Club of Brooklyn, 1930
- 5-Crime, Criminology and criminological Institutes, 1938
- 6-The Elements of Crime
- 7-Anthropology and Criminology, reprinted from the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 12, No. 2, Oct.-Dec. 1928
- 8-The Elements of Crime, a Psycho-Social Interpretation, reprinted from the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Volume 19, No. 3, November 1928.

Brasol stated that his outstanding publications are "The World at the Crossroads", 1921, and "Socialism versus Civilization", 1920.

On page 18 of the January 1942 issue of the "American Mercury" appears an article by John Roy Carlsen entitled "Inside America First Movement" which accuses subject of distributing America First Movement propaganda. Subject denied any affiliation with this group and exhibited a letter directed to Eugene Lyons asking that his letter be published in the March 1942 issue of the "American Mercury", which, according to subject, Mr. Lyons consented to do.

March 8, 1943

Subject had in his possession a recent letter from the Military Intelligence Division reflecting that he had filed an application for employment. The letter stated that if at any subsequent time his services were needed, they would call upon him for assistance. He also expressed the desire that if he was young enough and if he were accepted, he would enlist in the armed forces immediately.

Subject stated that his offices are located at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, and stated that he has an unlisted telephone which is BRyant 9-0769, and he stated that he realized investigations were based upon complaints, and he felt sure that many would be received by this office regarding his activities which he could disprove, if they were in line with those printed in the average publications.

Subject produced a copy of "In Fact", June 30, 1941 which contained an article on page 3 entitled "Boris Brasol & Coudert" which stated that "to the extensive list of professional anti-Semites connected in various capacities in New York City 'In Fact' is able to add this week the name of Boris Brasol."

Subject produced a copy of "The Hour" dated January 17, 1942 containing an extensive article entitled "Career of Boris Brasol" which stated "There lives a man whose writings are used as source material by the Propaganda Ministry of the Third Reich and whose brutal boast is that certain of his books 'have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms.' His name is Boris Brasol. For years Brasol has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists."

Subject is also accused in this article of distributing the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." This article accuses subject of other pro-Nazi activities including cooperation with the pro-Fascist Russian newspaper Rossiya and of meeting with George Paganelli, alleged United States Fascist agent. This article ends with "The Hour" therefore urges that the Department of Justice conduct an immediate investigation of the activities of Boris Brasol."

A clipping believed to have been taken from "Overseas News Agency" on December 3, 1941 was produced by the subject which consisted of a reprint of an article published in "The Hour".

Professor Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, New York City advised that he had come to the United States in 1898 and shortly thereafter had organized the Greenwich House which is a welfare organization and with which he is still connected. He has been a professor in the School of Political Science at Columbia University, New York for a number of years.

He advised that he has many friends among the so-called White Russian population in New York City and is familiar with some of their activities. However, he is not in close contact with them since most of his friends and associates are American people. He stated that there are those among the White Russians who are so definitely anti-Soviet that they are liable to lean towards

NY 100-15704

Letter - [REDACTED] b7C

March 8, 1943

being sympathetic to the Axis. He believes, however, that their only interest along that line is the defeat of the present Soviet government, being naturally desirous of revenge and hopeful of a return to power of the old Russian Government.

SIMKHOVITCH stated that he does not believe that the White Russian leaders of anti-Soviet groups would do anything against the interests of the American Government, but believes it possible that through their influence the working people and the poorer class White Russians might do something detrimental to the United States in their efforts to aid the defeat of Red Russia.

b7C { Professor Simkhovitch advised that he feels that [REDACTED] is one of these leaders and since he is the [REDACTED] he exerts an influence over a large group of White Russians in New York.

b7C He further advised that the Russian newspaper "Rossiya" is so anti-Communistic that it is pro-Hitler. He stated that since Pearl Harbor, the writings of [REDACTED] have been substantially the same as before, although not as much in the open, and one has to read between the lines to discover the same portrayal of pro-Nazism.

Simkhovitch said that Boris Brasol is probably the most intelligent and clever of these leaders and it is his belief that Brasol has much influence on the anti-Soviet forces among the White Russians.

Professor Simkhovitch was unable to give further information which would link any of these men with pro-Nazi activities. He seems to feel that the only danger lies in the influence these men and their doctrines have on the common workingman who might be led to the point of committing some act against the interests of this country.

b7C It should be noted that many other White Russians contacted in New York City have pointed to Boris Brasol, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as the leaders among the White Russian group which is very anti-U.S.S.R. and allegedly pro-Nazi. However, as is true in the case of the other contacts, Simkhovitch is unable to give any definite information or reasons for his belief.

During the interview with Simkhovitch, he stated that he is definitely anti-Communistic and has been hated for some time by the Communists because of his writings but he stated that he feels that this country should not worry too much about the Communists since they are in such a minority so as to be far from dangerous.

This information is being forwarded to you for your consideration at this time.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET125 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

- ☐
- For your information: _____

- ☒
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-16704-25, pg. 1-125

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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Telephone: BRyant 9-0769

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Room 1409
2 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

October 10, 1941

Mr. Roosevelt's recent statement to the effect that the Soviet Constitution of 1936, extends the same freedom of conscience and gives the same protection to religion as the American Constitution, stands in flagrant contradiction not only with the avowed policies and practices of Stalin and his red henchmen, but even with the President's own words which he uttered on May 27, 1941, when declaring the state of Unlimited Emergency. He then stated "the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God".

Mr. Roosevelt's new and astounding interpretation of the status of religion in the U. S. S. R. has provoked a storm of protests on the part of both Christian clergymen and laymen.

Believing that our Administration should be properly informed of the facts concerning the official Soviet attitude towards religion, the undersigned have prepared a Memorandum which is printed below.

Archbishop VITALY,
Boris SERGIEVSKY
Boris BRASOL

MEMORANDUM

On Religious "Freedom" in the U. S. S. R.

Ever since the bolsheviks assumed the reins of power in 1917, they have been, and still are, waging a cruel and relentless war against religion in general and Christian religion in particular.

The Soviet Constitution of 1918, while providing for the freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda (Article 13), deprived the ministers of God of all civic rights and placed them in a class along with common law criminals (clauses d and g of Article 65).

The Constitution of 1924, verbatim reiterated these provisions in Articles 4 and 69, respectively. However, Article 4 of the 1929 version of the Constitution was amended as follows:

"For the purpose of insuring to the workers real freedom of conscience, the Church is separated from the State, and the school from the Church; liberty of religious confession and of anti-religious propaganda is recognized to all citizens."

In this foul manner, the people were deprived of the right to engage in religious propaganda, for only anti-religious propaganda was permitted. Thus, the atheist grip over the Russian nation was tightened by the Soviets.

Finally, the "Stalin Constitution" of 1936 did nothing but confirm the freedom of anti-religious propaganda without restoring, or even pretending to restore, the right of the citizens to defend publicly their religious ideals and aspirations.

Moreover on the strength of Article 122 of the Soviet Penal Code, the giving of religious instruction in schools whether state or private, is punished by forced labor, while all schoolmasters are required to impart to the children atheist teachings. Such in brief, is the legal status of religion under the existing Soviet legislation.

The fact that there was no change in the attitude of the red rulers toward the problem of religion after 1936, is fully borne out by the following statement in the February 1937 issue of the *Bezbozhnik* (*The Godless*) a magazine published under the auspices of the Soviet authorities:

"Does the new Stalin Constitution mean that we have changed our attitude toward religion, toward the ministers of religious worship, that we must weaken our anti-religious propaganda? — Certainly not In some districts, the priests seek to interpret in their own way the meaning of the Constitution; they claim that it is a concession to the priesthood. The Party organizations and the Union of Militant Atheists must always uncover this pernicious and anti-Soviet bragging."

Echoing these views *The Anti-Religious*, another government subsidized publication, declared:

"The Soviet State cannot permit the freedom of religious agitation since it is profoundly hostile to our people, to our state, to science, to our whole religion." (1939, No. 1, p. 49).

And the official Soviet daily *Pravda* of July 20, 1939, unhesitatingly asserted that:

"Anti-religious propaganda has in our country the character of a state policy; it is an inalienable and integral part of the whole political and educational Party task."

Quite in line with this utterance is the decree of the People's Commissariat of Education of February 27, 1940, No. 312, which reads in part:

"1. The directors of high schools shall examine at the pedagogical conferences the question of the measures for improvement of the methods of the anti-religious work in school.

2. All departments of public education and school directors are instructed to organize anti-religious work among the parents of the pupils."

But much more important than any legal dispositions and theoretical sophisms is the bloody and shameful balance sheet of the Soviet "achievements" in the field of the atheization of a great Christian nation. The actual persecution of religion has assumed three different but closely affiliated aspects:

1. The wholesale murder of the ministers of God;
2. The physical destruction and the desecration of the churches;
3. The inculcation of blasphemous notions into the minds of the people.

1. Endless is the list of the Russian Orthodox clergy, Roman Catholic priests and Protestant pastors who have been murdered and tortured to death by the red barbarians. The records of their martyrdom probably will forever remain buried in the bloodstained archives of the Chokas and the G.P.U. But shall we forget Archbishop Andronik of Perm who was buried alive? Or Vassili, Archbishop of Chernigov, who has come to Moscow to inquire about the fate of the former, and who was cut down and killed with his companions? Or Bishop Feofan, who, after unspeakable torture, was dipped several times into the river through a hole in the ice and finally drowned in the Kama? Shall we forget Metropolitan Benjamin and the other high Russian Orthodox dignitaries in Petrograd who were brutally executed for protesting against the seizure of Church treasures? Shall we forget the tens of thousands of priests who have been murdered in cold blood for no other crime than the worship of Christ? Most of these outrages occurred during the honeymoon months and years of the communist tyranny, amidst the carnival of the Red Terror. Since then the practice of wholesale executions of the clergy has been substituted by a more subtle but not less bestial method of doing them to death—by their mass incarceration in concentration camps in which life is but a painfully slow process of dying. Even so, only one year ago, shortly after the reds had invaded Poland, they seized Archbishop Simon of the Ostrojsk Diocese, subjected him to shocking public banter, cut off his ears, tore out his tongue and tortured him to death. Certainly the leopard has not changed his spots, and three weeks ago, after the bolsheviks had been expelled from Estonia, the outside world again got a glimpse of the red ravages directed principally against the Christian

Churches of all denominations. Here is what we read in a cable dispatch of September 21, 1941 from Talinn to *The New York Enquirer*:

"Joyous throngs of Christians are again filling the churches of Estonia. Since the Reds have been driven from the little Baltic state, that predominantly Lutheran country again has freedom of worship The Estonians seem now like persons awakened from a horrible nightmare They can hardly believe they are again free to worship God Evidence of the restored right of freedom to worship is seen in such incidents as the three Lutheran pastors who returned to Talinn riding in farm carts. They had escaped the approach of the Reds who had seized so many clergymen, even the eighty-two year old Nicolai Paets It was reported that the aged clergyman died while in the hands of the O.G.P.U. in Russia. For many years Paets had been arch-priest at the Orthodox Cathedral in Talinn Accounts of the bloodthirstiness and ferocity of the Reds, told by the residents of Talinn, are horrible to the point of being sickening. In the thirteen months' long Red occupation of Estonia the invaders brutally massacred or exiled 150,000 Estonians, or 10 per cent of the country's population."

2. The systematic destruction by the bolsheviks of the Christian churches is a matter of public record. The Christian world was shocked on learning about the demolition of the magnificent, and from a historical and cultural standpoint priceless sanctuaries such as the St. Simon Monastery, the Chapel of our Lady of Iber, and the Church of Christ the Saviour in Moscow. Hundreds of churches have been blasphemously converted into anti-religious museums, communist clubs, dancing halls and similar obscene dens. It is in this way that the celebrated St. Isaac's and Kazan Cathedrals in Petrograd and the Kiev-Pechersk Monastery have been desecrated. Holy ikons and other objects of religious worship have been forcibly removed from churches and private homes, and burnt or otherwise destroyed by the cartloads.

The disastrous results of the communist offensive against religion in Russia is eloquently illustrated by the following statement from *The Anti-Religious*, 1940, No. 2, p. 23:

"Prior to the revolution" — we read in that Soviet magazine — "there were 80,000 houses of worship and more than 200,000 ministers, while practically the entire population of Russia believed in God. At present, however there are not more than one quarter of the churches left; there are less than 20,000 ministers in the whole country, and in the cities not more than one third of the people continue to adhere to religious beliefs."

Thus, the reds themselves boastfully admit the destruction or closing of 50,000 churches and the liquidation of some 180,000 ministers of God.

3. The inculcation of atheist superstition into the minds of the people, especially into the immature brains of the youth—has been developed under Stalin into an all-encompassing system of insidious propaganda: the press, the movies, the radio, the school, the state-owned factories, the Red Army, in fact, the whole machine of the Communist Party, are being utilized by the reds as means for the eradication of the idea of God. On January 21, 1939, the official Soviet *Teachers' Gazette* announced that thirty-five anti-religious "universities" with thousands of "students" were already operating on the territory of the U. S. S. R. But since those days the number of these infamous institutions of "learning" has been increasing in leaps and bounds, while the methods of anti-religious propaganda have been greatly improved. Soviet artists, writers, painters, scientists and musicians are compelled by the red rulers to render their expert assistance to the despicable persecution of the Christian Church.

Referring to *The Godless*, one of the many anti-religious publications subsidized by the Soviet government, Bishop Richard J. Cooke of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, commented as follows:

"*The Godless* . . . publishes without hindrance cartoons reviling Christianity so revolting that no printing press outside of Russia would reproduce them. Three of these reveal a diabolism beyond expression. One represents Almighty God . . . seeking a grave in 'the cemetery of the gods' in which to hide himself. Another, is a workman climbing the walls of heaven to drag God from his throne. The third — the civilized world never looked upon anything so diabolical in its expression of hatred and contempt for the most holy sacrament of Christian religion Carlyle's description of atheistic insanity is terrible But this cartoon makes one shudder at the depth of depravity to which it is possible for human nature to sink The dead Christ released from the cross is stretched out and lies disemboweled to gaze of all. Here, one, with the ravages of hunger distorting his face, is tearing a piece of flesh from his body. Another is gnawing like a dog at one of His bowels; another is holding a cup catching the blood that spouts from His opened side, and under this picture is the legend: 'This is My Body; This is My Blood'. (*Religion in Russia under the Soviets*, pp. 82, 83).

Blasphemy is and always has been, one of the most trusted devices of the Stalin's followers in their attack against religion. The Union of the Soviet republics is filled with dirty and obscene literature designed to create in the mind of the masses a feeling of contempt for everything the Christian world holds sacred. As a mere illustration of this kind of writing below are reproduced two "lyrical" excerpts taken at random from a bolshevik magazine, *Yav*:

Stability! Stability! We drag thee in the whirl,
We thrash holiness with our whip.
*We torture the weak body of Christ,
We torture it in the Cheka.*

Now then, pardon us sinners!
Save us as thou didst the robber on Golgotha!
Wildly we spill thy holy blood,
As we spill water from a washbowl!

And this:

Go to the devil! Splendid is our obscene dance
On the porch of the Church.
Christ is again on the Cross, while we have taken
Barrabas for a walk down the Tverskoi Boulevard.

In conclusion we wish to reiterate the words of Reverend R. Courtier-Forster, formerly British chaplain at Odessa, who was an eye-witness of the red atrocities in that Black Sea port:

"When the history of the bolshevik persecution to eradicate Christianity from Russia comes to be written, the Christian world will stand aghast at the crimes committed in the attempt to stamp out the love of Christ from the heart of the Russian nation." (London, *Times*, December 3, 1919).

As American citizens of Russian descent we vigorously protest against any attempt on the part of our Administration to draw a parallel between the true religious freedom which we enjoy in this country under the protection of our Constitution with the abominable persecution of the Christian Church in the godless Inferno known as the Union of Soviet Socialistic Federative Republics.

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Aid to Stalin? Incredible?

by

BORIS BRASOL

Reprinted with permission from the November 1941 issue of
SCRIBNER'S COMMENTATOR

NEW YORK

1941

Aid to Stalin? Incredible?

By BORIS BRASOL

It seems that the good old slogan: "Proletarians of all countries unite to smash Capitalism!" has been replaced with "Capitalists of all countries unite to save Communism!"

The world was certainly dumb-founded when, on the memorable day of August 21, 1939, the dispatch from Berlin was broadcast that Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia had signed a non-aggression pact. Hitler, the sworn enemy of Bolshevism, clasping Joe Stalin's bloody hand — why, the news went off as a bomb-shell! But still more incredible seemed the fact that Stalin, the sworn enemy of Fascism, who only recently had been feverishly engaged in fostering the horrors of a social revolution in Spain and who at the time itself was actively spreading the red plague in China, should have consented to cooperate with Hitler. The notorious pact caused both sensation and confusion, not only among the ignorant revolutionary rank and file, not merely among the "Communist youth" composed of youngsters who haven't learned better, but even among the more literate and supposedly well informed parlor bolsheviks and pinks of the "American" new deal outfit, whose hysterical enthusiasm for everything emanating from the Red

Kremlin is a matter of common knowledge and public record. Some of the latter gentlemen went so far in their disapproval of Stalin that they put off for Mexico to swear allegiance to Trotsky, that "innocent victim" of G.P.U. persecution.

Of course, on second thought, one could readily comprehend why it was imperative for Germany to reach some kind of an amicable understanding with the Soviet Union. It will be recalled that Hitler was then just about to assert his claim to Danzig and the Polish Corridor, and he knew that this would mean war with England and her vassal state across the Channel. And wasn't Hitler fully *au courant* of the Anglo-French-American diplomatic machinations in Moscow, the aim of which was to lure the Reds into the "allied" trap and thereby to accomplish the encirclement of the Reich? Indeed, Germany's line of reasoning was quite simple. With a terrific blitzkrieg destroying Poland; with Russia, though temporarily, kept out of the picture, Hitler would gain a free hand in the

West which, in turn, would give him unquestioned hegemony on the European Continent. And Berlin's calculations proved correct. Poland was crushed, Norway conquered, Holland and Belgium subdued, France defeated, while England had that narrow Dunkerque escape from which even today she has not been able to fully recover, and which led to a series of other "Dunkerques" in North Africa, Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete.

However, to the uninitiated, Stalin's position seemed far more enigmatic. Verily, the red dictator must have been at a loss to see exactly how England and her satellites, France and the United States, unprepared for war as they themselves were two years ago, could effectively and efficiently come to his assistance in any attempt on the part of the Soviets to invade Germany; also, the Soviet - Finnish campaign must have shaken his belief in the invincibility of the Red Army. Nonetheless, such was Stalin's hatred of Hitler that it was only reasonable to expect that the tempting, though void, allied representations would induce him to embark upon the hazardous encirclement adventure.

Yet, to the student of Communist tactics there was nothing mysterious about Comrade Joe's decision to play ball with Hitler.

To begin with, the Comintern was craving for a European conflagration as a means of wreak-

ing havoc in the Western hemisphere, and in this way creating the prerequisite condition for the sovietization of Europe.

Secondly, Stalin knew that unless Germany concluded a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, Hitler would have been compelled to softpedal his aggressive stand on the Polish problem and, thus, the impending crisis might have been peacefully solved. But to Stalin the danger of peace was just as unbearable as it was to the British professional warmongers of the Eden and Hore-Belisha pattern. "Now or never" Germany, the citadel of Fascism, had to be destroyed. Not for the love of life could the red bandits and their British accomplices have missed such a chance.

Next, the Soviets could not fail to realize the fact that the Versailles manufactured Polish buffer state, weak and inefficient as it was, constituted a serious obstacle to the communist **Drang nach Westen**, and Stalin had sufficient faith in the power of the German army to reduce Poland to ashes not to undertake the job himself. Finally, from the standpoint of the promotion of world revolution, the non-aggression pact provided the Soviets with a number of important strategic advantages. In the South, the restoration of Bessarabia and the annexation of Eastern Transylvania and Bukovina were designed to cut a deep wedge for Soviet penetration into the Balkans; in

the North, the acquisition of Petsamo, meant a free access to the Arctic region, and hence — to Scandinavia. On the other hand, the incorporation of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union assured complete communist control over the Finnish Gulf and the approaches to the Baltic. In the center, the dismemberment of Poland and the annexation of her Eastern provinces by Russia automatically established a common frontier between the Red Eldorado and the Reich, thus facilitating Stalin's cherished task of sovietizing Germany.

These, in brief, were the considerations which forced the Moscow Robespierre into a "partnership" agreement with Hitler, his deadliest enemy. Obviously, such an unnatural liaison was not, and under no circumstances could not have become, the basis of any stable status quo.

Signs of political tension between the new partners became visible as far back as in the early part of 1940, following the red invasion of Finland. From month to month Soviet-German relations grew more and more strained until, finally, the break became inevitable. It was precipitated by the communist threats against the Nazi-protected Rumanian government, and the conspicuously provocative Soviet-Yugoslav pact of friendship which was signed almost on the eve of Hitler's blow in the Balkans. From a practical point of view, the

treaty was absolutely meaningless, but it was strong proof of Stalin's determination henceforth to defy the Axis, and it was so interpreted by Berlin.

The immediate causes which prompted Hitler to attack the Soviet Union as yet are unknown. This much, however, is certain. Never would Stalin have dared to face the Reich in an open conflict without preliminarily securing Anglo-American "guarantees" of total military, financial and technical assistance. In fact, England has already signed with the Reds a solemn treaty of military alliance to fight to the bitter end, while, Mr. Roosevelt has publicly pledged to place America's resources at Comrade Stalin's command. It does seem that the good old slogan: "Proletarians of all countries unite to smash Capitalism" has been substituted by a new one "Capitalists of all countries unite to save Communism."

Now, what are the chances of saving Communism or at least the U.S.S.R., which is its world headquarters? Germany's campaign in Russia is far from being over, and our controlled press is seeking to convince the American public that Hitler's latest blitzkrieg has utterly failed. But let us turn to facts.

In less than ten weeks the Soviet forces have been thrown out of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Galicia, Bukovina and Bessarabia. On a front of almost one thousand miles, the Germans

have smashed through the Stalin line which in several respects was stronger and more impregnable than the Maginot line. The Germans have occupied the entire territory of Western Ukraine, including the Krivoi Rog region where over 60% of Russia's ore is mined. The loss of Tallinn (Reval), the Baltic port, and Viborg, together with the complete encirclement of Leningrad (Petrograd), has cut off the Reds from the Finnish Gulf and the Baltic. Having cut the all-important Nicholas Railway, the Germans thereby severed the only line of communication between Moscow and the Northern Capital. The Reds lost Nikolaev — the largest and best equipped naval base on the Black Sea. Odessa, also a Black Sea port, is beleaguered and its fall is to be expected in the nearest future. As a result of the fall of Ekaterinoslav (Dnepropetrovsk) on the Dnieper, the Germans have come within striking distance of the Donetsk basin with its highly developed industries and coal mines.

Altogether the territory captured by the Germans in Russia in two and a half months is at least as large as that which was conquered by them last year during the ninety days' campaign in Western Europe. Moreover, the Germans have crushed the flower of the Red Army which has lost in dead and wounded not less than 3,000,000 men as well as some 1,500,000 in war prisoners. In addition, terrific losses were

inflicted upon the Red Air Force. More than 15,000 tanks were either captured or destroyed, and a vast quantity of field and heavy artillery fell into the enemy's hands, while for all practical purposes the Red Fleet in the Finnish Gulf may be considered non-existent.

All these blows must bear disastrous political consequences for the Communist regime which has been maintaining its grip over the Russian people by sheer force, on the one hand, and systematic lying propaganda on the other. In fact, it should be borne in mind that even today, while Stalin is exerting his efforts to stem the tide of the German invasion in the West, he keeps in his rear, in huge concentration camps, millions of embittered Russians hating the G.P.U., the ignorant and arrogant Commissars, the whole flagrantly incompetent and bestial Soviet system and everything it stands for. Those unfortunate and down-trodden Marxian slaves know that in Soviet Russia the choice is not between the devil and the deep blue sea but merely between a Kaganovich and a Stalin.

The masses of Russian peasantry, those who have been deprived of their homes and farms and driven by machine guns into slavery of collective farming, — those millions of human beings who are being treated as so many cattle, they, too, loathe Communism. For a number of years, they have been staging, on a co-

lossal scale, passive resistance and sabotaging every economic scheme devised by the Red bureaucrats in Moscow. Of course, openly and in public, the people have to swear by Stalin, but secretly they are swearing at him, and are wishing him all the good things that a properly equipped hell can provide.

So long as the outcome of the German campaign in the East is not absolutely certain, the Russians will continue to keep quiet. But with the further disintegration of the Red Army and of the administrative and economic apparatus, it is likely that a revolt against the godless Stalin rule will break out, which would place the Soviet Government between the hammer of the German Army and the anvil of the revolting Russian people.

British strategists are fervently hoping for a guerilla warfare in Russia, but the tactics which were prevalent more than a century ago, at the time of the Napoleonic invasion, cannot be reenacted in a modern war where the advancing troops are closely followed by a whole army of police and civil officers, engineers and social workers methodically restoring order and organizing the rear. In fact, when during the World War, the Germans had occupied large portions of Russian, French and Belgian territory, the population in the occupied areas engaged in no acts of rebellion against the invaders. Nor is there any indication that

the Russians at present are waging a guerilla warfare against Hitler's armies.

Still, in some quarters, it is being maintained that the ultimate triumph of the Red Army is assured by the equipment which America contemplates sending to the Soviet Union. This, indeed, is the trump card with which Churchill, Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt hope to beat Hitler. But here again, the plans of the triple Anglo-Communist-American dictatorship, in a large measure, are frustrated by the sheer impossibility of transporting vast quantities of war materials from this country to the U.S.S.R.

Archangel, the last port remaining under red control in European Russia, freezes up in November, and is not navigable until late in April. Consequently, the only route by which American ammunition can reach its destination is via Vladivostok. However, this Pacific port, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, is some 6,000 miles distant from Moscow. It doesn't require much imagination to grasp the fact that no sizable army can be adequately supplied from a base situated from ten to twelve thousand miles away.

This is nothing but common sense, but common sense—alas—is not at all common. Besides, it is by no means certain what attitude Japan will adopt toward this kind of American participation in the German-Soviet conflict.

Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that our "arsenal of democracy" can effectively supply the war needs of the Red gangsters, the question is whether we should do it. This is a grave moral issue which every American must weigh before lending his support to the heralded aid to the Soviets.

From the Russian standpoint, American support to Stalin and his henchmen is regarded as an act of great injustice toward the hungerstricken Russian people who are eagerly looking forward to the blessed hour of their liberation. And every American dollar paid into the treasury of the Comintern will be conceived by the Russians as an attempt on the part of this country to prolong the agony of their miserable existence under the Red yoke.

Still more important. What does Americanism, as expounded by Jefferson and Monroe, Washington and Lincoln, have in common with Communism as preached by Karl Marx and practiced by Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin? Why should we sacrifice our national honor for the sake of coming to the rescue of a government which represents the vilest and most abominable form of political oppression? What is the pretext, if not justification, for our desire to assure Stalin's victory which would plunge Europe into the horrors and chaos of a

Communist revolution?

On what legal, moral or social ground can we afford to finance Stalin whose avowed aim is to destroy every free government and every liberty loving nation, including our own? True, under this Administration, America's foreign policy is alien to her domestic interests. That we know. But there must be a limit to the countless violations of our national ideals for which in the past Americans have given their lives and which we, under solemn oath, have pledged to defend and preserve.

It seems fit to conclude these lines with a statement made by Congressman Stephen A. Day in an address which he recently delivered at Pittsburgh:

"The time has come for plain speaking. Ever since the President recognized Soviet Russia in 1933, we have witnessed the gradual undermining of our American way of life by the steady destruction of this serpent of internationalism that we call Communism. But did any American ever believe that the time would come in this great land of constitutional liberty when we would go so far beyond mere recognition that we would make it the foreign policy of the United States to encourage Communism by embracing it?" An incredible situation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NY FILE NO. 100-15704 RD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 17 1943	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/18, 20, 4/23/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE BORIS BRASOL, with aliases, Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION - R & G
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] <i>Referred</i> <i>INDEXED</i> <i>Che</i>			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at New York, N. Y. [REDACTED] <i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-16-95 BY 9145 [REDACTED]</i> <i>per Army letter dated 3-21-84</i> <i>Per 1, 2, 4 cont on post & remaining unclassified 9145 C. E. [REDACTED]</i>			
DETAILS: [REDACTED] <i>refer</i> [REDACTED] <i>refer</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT			
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NY 100-15704

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will follow and report the exclusion proceedings
against Subject.

In reply refer
to 100-15704

234 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

CPP:EES
100-15704

July 6, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C [REDACTED]
Headquarters, Second Service Command
Governors Island, New York

Re: BORIS BRASOL

My dear Colonel:

Under date of February 20, 1943, the Exclusion Hearing Board, Second Service Command, recommended that the above named individual be excluded from the entire Eastern Military Area in the interest of our National Security and military necessity.

It would be appreciated if you would advise as to the present status of this matter and whether or not it is contemplated that an Exclusion Order will be issued.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 5-2-88

B
E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

100-15704-28

EP

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Section 552

Section 552a

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CLP:MMK
100-15704

New York, N. Y.
August 5, 1943

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5-2-86 BY SP8/WG

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases
CUSTODIAL DETENTION -R&G
Bureau File 100-22457

Dear Sir:

A review of the file in the above captioned case reflects that the only lead presently outstanding is to follow and report any action that may be taken by the Military Authorities in connection with the subject's proposed exclusion from the Eastern Military Area.

In view of the fact that there is no actual investigation to be performed by the New York Office this case is being placed in a closed status and will be reopened if and when an exclusion order is actually issued by the Military Authorities.

Very truly yours,

estB
E. E. Conroy, SAC

8-5-43

Chief Clerk:
Close Case on this.

mmk
CB

100-15704-30

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Record No. NY 344960

Page 1 of 1 pages

FROM:

TO:

MR. BORIS BRASOL
AUTHOR OF "OSCAR WILDE BIOGRAPHY"

Indexed

(SIGNED)

LIST: NONE

LIST: NONE (SEE NOTE)

Date of communication Oct. 18, 1943	Date of postmark Oct. 18, 1943	Kind of mail Air	Mail No.	Register No. None	Serial No.
Language English	Previously censored by British 5262	Station distribution FBI D.R. DEC. 16, 1943		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNI- CATION H R R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records None	For interoffice use	To be photographed No	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section) Business	Table 9881 T	Examiner 7734	D. A. C. 5836	Reviewer 5957	Examination date Dec. 14, 1943	Typing date Myer 12/16/43
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DR
use only

COMMENT DECLASSIFIED BY SP4C/W/ghw
ON 5-2-86
Per Nor 10/16/1144-77

INDIVIDUAL IN SWEDEN WRITES TO AUTHOR IN U.S.A.

Writer states that since her marriage she acquired another name, and that she met addressee in NEW YORK in 1933 and had a discussion with him about writer's studies of Oscar Wilde; that in STOCKHOLM she attended a performance of "Salome" and also read addresser's book. She regrets not having had an opportunity to chat with addressee, to talk with him about "Salome", and obtain his views. Writer further states that she has met a Frenchman by name of [redacted] or "something like that" with whom she discussed the STOCKHOLM performance of "Salome" and addressee's book. Writer continues that said Frenchman appeared to have known addressee's brother-in-law quite well, who used to live in Poland, and that [redacted] tried to find out what became of him, but without success. Writer then gave [redacted] addressee's New York address, care of Scribners, and states that addressee might hear from him direct. In conclusion, writer would love to hear from addressee, and to obtain news about his literary studies.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Addressee is similar to BORIS BRASOL
2 W. 44th ST. RM. 1409
or
230 RIVERSIDE DR. N.Y.C.
BJ 4600, 3218, 2112, 2106, 1619.

100-15704-37
22 F. B. I.
DEC 17 1943
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. To information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copy made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON PRION,
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York
July 8, 1944

Files - New York
No Record
References
Open Case
No Case
Wake File

GWK:DS
HVE/jjm

MEMORANDUM

RE: BORIS BRASOL

62, 67D [REDACTED] The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant
It appears on micro-file film reel #100-56454-1A 52. This information
may be set out in report form, but it should be treated in such a manner
as not to reveal its true source:

(Translation)

FOREIGN OFFICE
Pol. IX 184/39

Berlin W 8
February 6, 1939

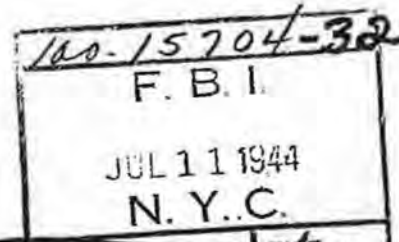
Enclosed copy as well as two additional enclosures
are herewith submitted to the

German Consulate General in New York, N.Y.
for information purposes.

by: signature illegible.

cc 100-56454-1A52A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP460W Gmm



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

July 8, 1944

GWK:DS

HVE/jjm

MEMORANDUM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4CLW/um

RE: BORIS BRASOL

b2, b7D [REDACTED] The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. It appears on micro-file film reel #100-56454-1A52. This information may be set out in report form, but it should be treated in such a manner as not to reveal its true source:

(Translation)

WORLD SERVICE

Erfurt (Germany)
January 18, 1939

To the Reich Chancellery
Berlin, W 8.

Re: Memorandum of BORIS BRASOL, 5 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y., Attorney.

Enclosed we are sending you a report from MR. BORIS BRASOL, attorney, (White Russian), 5 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. The report was sent us by a "World Service" friend in New York, N.Y.

Heil Hitler

b7C [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
American Section

(In English.)

100-15704-34
The crushing defeat of the notoriously vicious Reconstruction Bill, unfortunately, did not put an end to the hopes of the "New Dealers" of vesting PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT with dictatorial powers exceeding those exercised by any of the present-day dictators, not excluding STALIN.



b7C [REDACTED]
N. I. C.
F. J. S.

When, early in January 1939, Congress reconvenes it will be faced with a whole array of most extraordinary bills including the Industrial Management Act, the War Securities Exchange Control Act, the War Profits Act, and the War Emergency Act, the combined effect of which will be to deprive citizens of this country of their constitutional rights making them slaves of a single individual, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, who will autocratically control their acts, their thoughts and their means of existence.

There is also pending in Congress Bill HR 9604, which was introduced by Representative ANDREW MAY of Kentucky. It is virtually an enlarged and revised version of the Reconstruction Bill which was buried under the avalanche of the people's indignation. This atrocious bill bears the title "A bill to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense, and promote peace."

On the other hand, on February 1, 1937, SENATOR CONALLY introduced in the U.S. Senate Bill S 1248 "To provide revenue and facilitate the regulation and control of the economic and industrial structure of the Nation, for the successful prosecution of war, and for other purposes." The S 1248 Bill is known as the "War Resources Control Act", under which it is sought to confer upon the President the right: (a) to fix maximum, minimum or absolute prices on foodstuffs, real property, material, products and, in fact, commodities of every conceivable kind; (b) to close any commodity exchange; (c) to establish priorities and rationing in favor of purchasers and users; (d) to prohibit the publication of prices and the delivery through the mail or by telegraph, telephone, wireless or other form of communication, of such prices; (e) to requisition the physical plants or places occupied by any commodity exchange as well as elevators, warehouses and marketing facilities wherever located, including private telephone and telegraph wires. (f) to fix the order of preference to be observed by any manufacturer, dealer or public utility in filling contracts, transporting, distributing or delivering any product, foodstuff material, real estate, or right; (g) to license the production, sale, storage, distribution or transportation of any commodity whatsoever, as well as to revoke such license; (h) to create at his whim any number of bureaus, offices and agencies of every kind for putting into effect the measures hereinabove described. A preliminary sum of \$500,000,000 in the form of a "revolving fund" is to be placed in the hands of the President, depriving Congress of any right of control over expenditures by him.

To make things worse, the S 1248 Bill seeks to create a war finance control apparatus designed to abrogate exchange transactions of every kind. For the purpose of enforcing such financial control the President is to receive an additional appropriation of \$500,000,000, bringing the total of those two revolving funds to \$1,000,000,000.

Under this amazing Act, the violation of any of the regulations thus made by the President will be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Superficial examination of the War Resources Control Act might lead one to believe that it will become operative only in case of a war between the United States and any foreign government. However, this is not so; On the strength of Section 502 thereof the President is to be authorized to put the Act into effect whenever he should deem that such action be necessary to the maintenance of the Military or Naval

(balance missing)

(The following notation written across upper margin of first page, in German;)

67C Dear Comrade [REDACTED] Please forward this memorandum to the Reich Chancellery.

Heil Hitler!

Yours

67C /s/ [REDACTED]

cc 100-56454-1A52A.

FROM:

TO:

Monsieur Boris Brasol
230 Riverside Drive
New York City
U.S.A.

100-15704-35

LIST None

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 5-2-86

LIST GJ 4601, 3218

Date of communication
Sept. 29, 1944Date of postmark
Sept. 29, 1944Kind of mail
Surface

Mail No.

Register No.

Serial No.

Language
RussianPreviously censored by
NoneStation distribution
Jan. 19, 1945
DR
FBINo Record
ReferenceDISPOSAL OF
ORIGINAL COMMUNI-
CATION

Previous relevant records

For interoffice use

To be
photographed
No

Photo No.

To whom photograph is to be sent

R. From Case

C C

RS

Sent with comment to

Division
(Section)
7-4Table
SLC WLExaminer
7114D. A. C.
5634Reviewer
6203Examination date
Jan. 17-18/45Typing date
Jan. 19/45DR
use only

COMMENT

INDIVIDUAL IN FRANCE GIVES TO RELATIVE IN U.S. NEWS
ABOUT " " WHO MOVED FROM RUSSIA TO GERMANYOn receipt of message is begun "DEAR BORIS" and signed "YOUR
states:is corresponding with . She lived in
living by teaching and drawing; but at present
she moved to GERMANY. I am advising you of her address:The last
letter received from her was of July. Please transmit our
greetings to . My wife sends greetings.
Everything is all right with us."Examiner's Note: (NY 374831) in letter from c/o
to signed
1944 states:"Thank you for the message regarding our aunt.
I cannot tell you how thankful we are to your (LX:
for her support, which we shall never forget.""We had not had news from our aunt for a long
time but I think that your aunt without doubt would have
informed you if something had happened to her. Officially
see even from here the postal communications are not
letters do not reach their destination."

New York 7, New York

July 2, 1951

MEMO

b7C RE: [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

b7C Mr. BORIS BRASOL, 1841 Broadway, New York City, a White Russian, naturalized citizen, writer and authority on international law, who maintains a residence address at 35 West 92nd Street, New York City, confidentially advised the writer and SA [REDACTED] on June 22, 1951 during the course of an interview which resulted from a complaint call which he made to the New York Office, that he had received information from a source whose identity he was not at liberty to expose, that Middlebury College, Vermont, operates a very large Russian School, that the Russian Department which does not employ a single Russian on its staff is headed by one [REDACTED] who until recently was connected with the American Russian Institute at New York City.

b7C Mr. BRASOL characterized [REDACTED] as an active pro-Communist propagandist. He also advised that according to his source, [REDACTED] the wife of [REDACTED] was an instructor in Russian at the college and is also connected with the American-Russian Institute, and further that she was in charge of the college Russian Summer School in 1946 and 1947. [REDACTED] according to Mr. BRASOL, was born at Odessa, Russia, and graduated from the Odessa, Russia High School.

b7C It is to be noted there are case files, New York origin, on both [REDACTED]. There is no indication that information relating to their alleged associations, Middlebury, Vermont College, Russian School, has been substantiated. Mr. BRASOL, who wishes his identity to be kept confidential, indicated that his source considers both [REDACTED] to be active, dangerous Communists.

cc NY 100-81052
NY 100-15704 ✓

DHL:MLO
100-81020

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5-2-84

SPURLOCK

100-15704-40

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL - 6 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

NEA

MEMO
NY 100-81020

Mr. BRASOL refused to reveal the identity of his source although from the remarks made by Mr. BRASOL it was apparent that the source is connected with Middlebury College and is apparently closely connected with the Russian School.

b7C It is suggested that information in the files relating to both [REDACTED] be incorporated in a report and submitted to the Albany Office for further investigation.

In the event it is felt that Mr. BRASOL'S source might be of value to the investigation contemplated, Mr. BRASOL has agreed to write his source in an attempt to secure permission to reveal the name of the source to the FBI.

b7C A photograph of [REDACTED] furnished by Mr. BRASOL is being made an exhibit to [REDACTED] file (100-81020).

As a matter of information for future reference purposes, Mr. BRASOL'S source also reported to him that the following individuals characterized as pro-Communist who are associated with the Russian School at Middlebury College:

b7C [REDACTED]

b7C Mr. BRASOL stated that this individual is not related to the well known White Russian [REDACTED] family and that she is actually [REDACTED] whose husband resides at [REDACTED] and is a White Russian employee of the Voice of America.

b7C [REDACTED]

A director of the Russian School of Roumanian extraction.

b7C [REDACTED]

Instructor at Middlebury College, former employee of Censorship Bureau, Washington, D. C.

MEMO
NY 100-81020

b7C [REDACTED]

Instructor at the Russian School at Middlebury College, born in Russia, who in 1944 lectured on Russia at Cornell University. (subject of New York File 100-5920).

b7C [REDACTED]

SA

New York 7, N. Y.

July 2, 1951

MEMO

b7C RE: [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER -- C

b7C Mr. BORIS BRASOL, 1841 Broadway, New York City, a White Russian naturalized United States citizen, writer and authority on international law, who maintains a residence at 35 West 92nd Street, New York City, was interviewed by the writer and SA [REDACTED] on June 22, 1951 as a result of a telephone complaint he made to the New York Office.

b7C Mr. BRASOL, who wishes that his identity be kept confidential, advised that his source of identity whom he was not at liberty to expose, informed him that [REDACTED] is an instructor at the Russian School at Middlebury, Vermont, College, that he was born in Russia, finished High School in Russia, escaped from the military draft of the Czar, emigrated to the U. S. A., secured a Ph. D. from Columbia and in 1944-45 lectured on Russia at Cornell University.

b7C Mr. BRASOL stated that [REDACTED] was a member of the John Dewey Education Delegation to the Soviet Union in 1929 and was a leader of educational tours to the Soviet Union from 1931 through 1937. Mr. BRASOL stated that [REDACTED] was an active contributor to the magazine "Soviet Russia Today".

b7C Mr. BRASOL stated that his source considers [REDACTED] an active pro-Communist Russian propagandist whose activities may be of security interest to the U. S. Government.

CC NY 100-15704 ✓

DHL:MLG
100-5920

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4/awm

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL - 6 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

100-15704-41

MEMO
NY 100-5920

Mr. BRASOL stated that he would be willing to write his source for permission to reveal his identity in the event the Bureau considered it necessary. It is believed that Mr. BRASOL'S source is connected in some way with the Russian School at Middlebury College.

It is suggested that the Albany Office be apprised of the above.

b7C [REDACTED] SA

SAC, Indianapolis

July 2, 1951

SAC, New York

SECURITY MATTER - C

Mr. BORIS BRASOL, 1841 Broadway, New York City, a complainant who requested that his identity be kept confidential, advised the New York Office on June 22, 1951 that he had received information from a source whose identity he was not at liberty to reveal regarding the above-captioned individual.

Mr. BRASOL advised [redacted] at either the University of Indiana or Bloomington College, Bloomington, Indiana, that he is a Russian-born, naturalized United States citizen, age about 45, with a stocky build and semi-bald head.

During World War II according to Mr. BRASOL'S source, [redacted] was connected with OSS on assignment at Washington, D. C. and is presently utilized as a consultant on Soviet affairs by the Air War College. Mr. BRASOL could not further identify the Air War College.

Mr. BRASOL stated that [redacted] taught at either Bloomington College or the University of Indiana during 1944 and 1945, and that he secured his position as [redacted] and maintains the post through the aid of a [redacted] whom Mr. BRASOL'S source described as an avowed pro-Communist.

Mr. BRASOL advised that in 1928 [redacted] was living in Russia, that he was ordered by the Soviet Government to proceed to Heidelberg, Germany, to test scientific socialism, that he was ordered to return to Russia in 1929, and in 1930, on instructions from the Soviet, he was ordered to proceed to France to organize a number of clubs known as the Franco-Soviet Friendship Clubs.

In 1950, according to Mr. BRASOL, [redacted] visited Yugoslavia and travelled through that country freely without any opposition from the present Yugoslav regime. Mr. BRASOL stated that his source indicated that [redacted] is on very friendly terms with one [redacted] an employee of the University of Indiana or Bloomington College, a person of German extraction described as a Communist by Mr. BRASOL'S

cc NY 100-15704

DHL:MLD
100-0

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-84 BY SP4/BJW

15704-42

Letter to SAC, Indianapolis

source, whose father was jailed by Hitler for Communist activities in Germany.

Mr. BRASOL stated that his source advised him that the Russian School at the college had organized a book exchange between the school and the Soviet Union after World War II, that books regarding the true picture of life in the United States were sent to Moscow by this means, and that selected lists of books regarding Russia were shipped to the Russian School at the college in this manner.

b7c Mr. BRASOL stated that when [redacted] became [redacted] he discontinued the book exchange system and substituted instead a one way system of receiving books either published by or approved by the Soviet Department of Propaganda, and that in his classes he reported has advised his students to "study our great classics -- Lenin and Stalin."

Although Mr. BRASOL would not reveal his source, there was an indication during the interview that BRASOL'S source is connected apparently with the Russian School at the college.

b7c Mr. BRASOL stated that his source advised him that Professor [redacted] now associated with the State University, Boulder, Colorado, is in a position to furnish more specific and detailed information regarding [redacted]

b7c Mr. BRASOL advised that he wished to report information relating to [redacted] to the FBI as a matter of intelligence information because both he and his source felt that in view of [redacted] background and current activities there is a possibility that the security interests of this country might be in danger.

b7c The indices of the New York Office failed to reflect any identifying information regarding [redacted] or [redacted] and the above information is being submitted for your information and any action deemed advisable.

SAC, Albany

July 5, 1951

SAC, New York

67C [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4/WLW

Mr. BORIS BRASOL, a White Russian naturalized United States citizen, authority on international law, who maintains an office at 1841 Broadway, New York City, advised the New York Office on June 22, 1951 that he had been advised by a source whose identity he was not at liberty to reveal, that Middlebury, Vermont College operates a very large Russian School, which school included on its staff of instructors several individuals of Russian birth and background who were described by Mr. BRASOL'S source as dangerous Communists.

67C Among these individuals named by Mr. BRASOL'S source was the above-captioned individual described by Mr. BRASOL as the wife of [REDACTED] a White Russian employee of the Voice of America in New York City. Mr. BRASOL'S source advised him that the subject is a protege of the Director of the Russian School at Middlebury, Vermont College.

67C [REDACTED] an individual of Roumanian extraction..

67C Mr. BRASOL reported that the subject, who became an American citizen in 1945, is a close friend of one [REDACTED] who was in Moscow as late as 1947 and who is a member of the so-called Russian Communist Party.

67C Mr. BRASOL also advised that the subject is a friend of one [REDACTED] who also [REDACTED] at Middlebury College and whose brother held, and perhaps still does hold, an important position in the Soviet Government at Moscow. Mr. BRASOL stated that in 1933 [REDACTED] mother travelled from the USSR to visit her daughter in the United States and brought with her money, jewels and expensive furs. He stated that the mother returned to Moscow after the visit.

67C Mr. BRASOL advised that in 1944 [REDACTED] was an employee of the Censorship Bureau in Washington, D. C. Mr. BRASOL also advised that his source indicated that the

CC NY 100-15704

DHL:MLG
100-C

8-16-51
Close
MAB
cc in 100-15704-42

100-15704-42

Letter to Albany
NY 100-0

*try 100-0-62017
LT 7-5-51*

b7C subject is a close friend of [REDACTED] a former Czech and Soviet citizen who is presently [REDACTED] at Harvard University.

b7C [REDACTED] Mr. BRASOL'S source also informed him that one [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] a person of Russian extraction, is secretary to [REDACTED] and is also manager of a college book store.

Mr. BRASOL stated that this individual was born in Russia and graduated from High School in Rostov, Russia. He further stated that this individual prepared manuscripts in the United States for subtitles for Artkino, Russian film distributors.

b7C [REDACTED] mentioned above, is the subject of an internal security case file in the Boston and New York offices.

b7C The New York indices have no pertinent information relating to [REDACTED] however, the New York Office is in possession of one copy of a Boston report of SA [REDACTED] dated January 9, 1943 in the case entitled "[REDACTED] was; INTERNAL SECURITY - G; CUSTODIAL DETENTION", Boston file Number 100-9483. One alias for this individual is listed as [REDACTED]

The report reflects that this individual entered the United States at New York City as a refugee in 1939, that she claimed to have been a social worker in Belgium, and that she reportedly had made inquiries concerning the size of Army divisions of Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

New York indices contain no pertinent information regarding the subject or other individuals mentioned above.

Mr. BRASOL, who wished to keep his identity confidential, advised that if considered necessary, he would upon request write his source for permission to reveal his source of identity to the FBI.

Letter to Albany
NY 100-0

The above is for your information and any action
deemed necessary.

SAC, New York

September 18, 1951

SAC, Albany

b7c { [REDACTED] aka [REDACTED]

SECURITY MATTER - C
(New York file 100-15704)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP4 [signature]

Re New York letter to Albany, dated 7/5/51.

b7c { [REDACTED] Middlebury College, Middlebury,
Vermont, made available the records of the subject, carried
at Middlebury College under the name of [REDACTED].
These records reflected that the subject was a
part-time instructor at the Russian summer school at Middlebury
College, during the summer of 1947.

The records further reflected the following background information concerning the subject:

Her pre-collegiate education was obtained in Russia and she graduated from Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1933. She received a degree of First Class in Slavonic Literature and Philology from the University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1939.

She has been a lecturer on Russian subjects in colleges and universities in the eastern and central United States from 1942 to 1942. She was an instructor in Russian at Cornell University in 1942 and an instructor in Russian at the A.S.T.P. City College of New York, 1943 to 1944; Editor of the U.S. War Department Language Publications, 1944 to 1945; and instructor in Russian at C.C.N.Y., 1944. She is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages and Secretary-General and Assistant Publisher of the Association of Russian Writers, address New York City. She is a contributor of poetry, short stories, and articles on social, educational and literary topics to various Russian and Czechoslovakian periodicals and newspapers.

The above is being furnished for information.

Inasmuch as the subject is no longer in Middlebury College and no one at Middlebury College knows the subject, this case is being closed by the Albany Office.

JBQ:lmk
100-12692

Original placed w/ 100-15704-43

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 19 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 1/30/53

FROM : SA- [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT: BORIS BRASOL, WA
BORIS BRAZOL, BORIS
BRAZON
SM-G

100-15704

The exhibits in this case were reviewed on 1/30/53 and inasmuch ~~as~~ as all of the 29 exhibits in this case consist of personal letters or articles or pamphlets written by the subject, it is felt that these exhibits should be retained inasmuch as they may possibly be used in a Perpetualization Proceedings case against the subject in the future.

noted 3/6/53
[initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP6ELW/cm

100-15704-44

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 30 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Reth	

15104

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-15704)

DATE: July 28, 1959

b7C FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: BORIS BRASOL
IS - R

On July 27, 1959, Mr. BORIS BRASOL, 1834 Broadway, Room 234, NYC, telephone number CO5-0910, telephonically contacted this office and stated he had information indicating that an unnamed Soviet National might be interested in seeking political asylum in this country.

b7C [REDACTED] Later on this same day BRASOL was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He gave the following information. He said he was the Executive Secretary of the "All Russian Monarchist Front", aka "United Russian Anti-Communist Front", 1834 Broadway, NYC. He described this organization as anti-communist and said that they, as part of their anti-communist activities, distribute literature at various places throughout NYC. He made available a pamphlet entitled "A Guide To The Soviet Exhibition" which is attached hereto.

~~pamphlets~~ He said they had printed approximately 35,000 of these pamphlets. Approximately 10,000 were distributed at Madison Square Garden during appearances by Soviet Dancers and other entertainers, and an additional 10,000 has been distributed in the vicinity of the NY Coliseum, the scene of the current Soviet Trade Fair. He said the NYC Police Department had restricted their distribution to an area on 60th Street, near the Coliseum, and they were forbidden to distribute them inside, or in front of, the coliseum.

Nevertheless, he said, members of the above mentioned organization visit the Soviet Trade Fair and while there secretly place these pamphlets among Soviet Literature laid out in connection with the Fair. He said he estimated that they have succeeded in getting approximately 200 or these pamphlets into the Coliseum.

1-100-15704 (BRASOL)
1-105-33462 (Soviet Trade Fair)

LFT
(2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-86 BY SP6/ELC/om b7C [REDACTED] JFT

100-15704-45
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

BRASOL, said that on July 23, 1959, he and a friend, whom he steadfastly refused to identify, visited the Soviet Trade Fair. Near the entrance ~~and~~ inside the building the Soviets have placed pamphlets pertaining to the Fair, which are available just for the taking. BRASOL said he and his friend approached the table on which these pamphlets were placed and entered into conversation with the Soviet who was standing there.

BRASOL said he could not recall the specific conversation between he, his friend and the Soviet, whose name is unknown to him, but recalls it related to living conditions in the USSR as compared to conditions in the USA. BRASOL recalls the Soviet stated, in a very low voice, that life here in the US seems more cheerful and free than in the USSR. BRASOL stated that during his conversation he secreted one of the attached pamphlets among the Soviet literature. He said he did not know if any one saw him do it or not, but it is quite possible they may have.

BRASOL said he and his unnamed friend toured the Exhibition and at the completion of their tour exited the building where they had entered. When they passed the table with the Soviet literature, the Soviet National, with whom they had conversation earlier, approached them and again engaged them in conversation. This conversation, according to BRASOL, was somewhat a continuation of their first one.

According to BRASOL, the Soviet National appeared apprehensive and conversed in low tones. He could not again, recall the precise conversation but it centered around life in the USA. BRASOL said he could not recall the conversation that led up to the question but the Soviet asked, "What can I do?" BRASOL said his friend replied, "You have to apply - speak to someone". According to BRASOL, the Soviet turned away and this ended the conversation.

BRASOL said he has no idea what the name of the Soviet is, nor does he have any other identifying data. He said he based his opinion that this Soviet was interested in political asylum on the above conversations.

Mr. BRASOL, as previously noted, steadfastly refused to identify his companion, stating that his friend requested his identity be protected.

He was advised that the FBI, without further identifying data, and without further information indicating a specific desire to seek asylum in the USA, would take no further action

A GUIDE TO THE SOVIET EXHIBITION

Dear Fellow-Americans:

Be on your guard and don't be fooled.

Under the guise of "cultural exchange" the comies are trying to convince you that "coexistence" with **RED TYRANNY** is both desirable and possible.

Yet the soviet executioners are **OUR DEADLY ENEMIES**. The enslavement of all countries, INCLUDING OUR OWN, is their coveted aim.

Don't forget **HUNGARY**.

Don't forget **POLAND**.

Don't forget **RUMANIA**.

Don't forget **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**.

Don't forget **GERMANY**.

Don't forget **YUGOSLAVIA**.

Don't forget **ALBANIA**.

Don't forget **CHINA**.

Don't forget **KOREA**.

Don't forget **TIBET**.

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Think of the **MILLIONS** of Russians massacred and starved to death by these disciples of Lenin and Karl Marx. They converted what once was Russia into a **HUGE CONCENTRATION CAMP** known as the **U.S.S.R.**

Do you wish that the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** be converted into a **UNION OF "AMERICAN" SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLICS**?

Beware of the **RED BEAST**. Beware of the **WOLF** in the sheep's skin.

United Russian Anti-Communist Front

Old Russian Monarchist Front

100-15704

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FBI - NEW YORK	

8104

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

20 West Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Please refer to this File Number
C2 317 420 R-WS

Apr. 22, 1960 rk

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The person described hereunder is the subject of a contemplated investigation by this office:

BRASOL, Boris

(Name and Alias)

Present address not shown

(Present Address)

612 West 14th St., NYC, N.Y.

(Former Address)

690 Riverside Drive, NYC, N.Y.

Paltava, Russia- 3/31/1885

(Place and Date of Birth)

USC

(Nationality)

Legal Advisor; Writer

(Occupation)

10/21/23-NY

(Date of Arrival in U. S.)

(Name and Address of Last Employer)

Male; White; 5'5; brown eyes; grayish hair; dark complexion.

(Physical description, if known)

Please notify this office whether or not the proposed investigation by this Service will interfere with any action contemplated by you.

In addition, please furnish, on the reverse, any information your records may disclose relating to the subject.

For your assistance any additional information concerning the subject in the possession of this Service, is furnished on the reverse hereof.

The subject is under consideration in connection with or as:

- ☐ Source of information
- ☐ Deportation proceedings
- ☐ Determination immigration status
- ☐ Applicant for documents
- ☐ Applicant for naturalization
- ☐ Cancellation citizenship
- ☒ Investigation

FBI File No. _____

(In duplicate)
G-142
(Rev. 11-25-57)

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Very truly yours,

Chief, Special Investigations

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